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Hongkong, 28th October, 1905.

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WHISKY.

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BUT

THE BEST!

GREGOR & Co.

44, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 28th Oct., 1905.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1905.

THE CHILDREN'S GARDEN AT THE PEAK.

Occasionally it happens that an item in the Estimates of expenditure for the year is allowed to pass without comment, not because it is intrinsically right, but because the amount set against it is so insignificant that criticism might savour of a narrow carping spirit. Still there is a principle at stake, and even although the amount concerned is trifling it is public money which should not be expended except in a manner which has the support of the community in general. In the Estimates for 1905 there is an entry under the "Botanical and Afforestation Department" classed with "other charges" which reads—"Peak Garden—formation, \$700"; and on reference to His Excellency the Governor's speech in introducing the Estimates for the coming year we find that "The Botanical and Forestry Department Vote is reduced by \$675 as the children's garden at the Peak, costing about that amount, is to be finished this year." On the principle that to him who hath more shall be given, the Government of Hongkong has decided to present the children of the taipans and gentry of the Colony with a garden, where the amials can congregate with their charges and rid the houses on the higher level of squalling infants and noisy youngsters. Of course, this children's garden will prove a boon and a blessing to those people who can afford to live at the Peak, and we might not be inclined to cavil at the expenditure if the community as a whole was treated with equal justice. But while the offspring of the aristocrats at the Peak are provided with a garden at the public expense, what is being done for the unfortunate children of the poor who are dragged up in the gutter? Are they provided with a garden where pinched faces may blossom into health and weary mothers get a breath of the fresh air amid the flowers? Not a bit of it. There is a park adjacent to the high-level tramway station where children are sometimes taken by their nurses, and where a few Chinese residents occasionally saunter, but it cannot be said that the park is patronised by the class which would most benefit from the use of a public garden. It is beyond the reach of those who live in the congested districts of the city, such as Honham Strand and Queen's Road West; a formidable journey has to be taken by the poor if they desire to visit the public gardens as they are called, and the effort required to get there would completely nullify any good that might otherwise result. The consequence is that a trip to the gardens—the only gardens that are open to the labouring class, the only open vacant spot which is not over-run by sporting clubs and sporting enthusiasts in the Colony—partakes of the nature of an expedition. The preparations for the trip are greater than those made by the average man who spends a holiday in visiting Shanghai. So that if the children of the drudge, the beast of burden, who was only brought into the world to live in servitude and whose only virtue is that he pays the taxes, if they see the public gardens once in a blue moon they may consider themselves lucky. Does any body ever hear a suggestion that a children's garden should be presented to the real toilers of the city? They are supposed to drag out their existence in the lanes and alleys of crowded buildings, to honour and obey their superiors, and to forget that they have any rights. But the children of the well-to-do, who live in villas at the Peak, whose homes are spacious and well-appointed, whose habitat is a garden in itself, must be provided with a public garden, while the urchin of Victoria proper finds his playground in the streets. There certainly seems to be a disproportionate dispensing of favours here. It may be said that children of the poor can spend their days at Happy Valley; but, as everybody knows, that delightful spot is reserved for the use of those who have time to spare for cricket, football, golf, or horse-racing. The cricket ground, which was once a public site, is now practically monopolized by the Hongkong Cricket Club and its friends, whose most absorbing topic is whether this should or should not be allowed when drinks are in question. There is, therefore, no place for those who live on the ground floor of the Colony, and nobody—or at least nobody who has the ear of the Government, and, of course, no one could expect the Government to act on its own initiative—nobody dreams of planning a public garden for the children of the lower classes. If anybody says a word, the Government can reply, grandiloquently, that there is a public garden, a children's garden at the Peak, a big open space at Happy Valley, a cricket ground and doubtless other open spaces which no one but the Government ever heard of. And what about the

loons? While the Peak residents get their gardens at the cost of the ratepayers, Kowloon has to go without a garden at all. Kowloon has a better case to support the argument that a public garden should be presented to the inhabitants of that suburb than even Hongkong could submit. For at least it can be argued with a certain amount of plausibility that Hongkong has a garden which nobody visits, but Kowloon has nothing, except a rifle range. It is the pride and boast of people in Kowloon that they live in the healthiest quarter of the Colony, and naturally it would not become a resident in Hongkong to dispute their opinions on a subject which they have studied. But, even granting that, Kowloon residents are surely quite as fully entitled to a garden as the children at the Peak. Kowloon is growing every year; there is a city on the peninsula where once only a few houses existed, and in many quarters of Kowloon there are signs that congestion is taking place. People of the lower class herd together in tenements, breathing the foul and noxious odours which so freely circulate in certain districts. Blocks of buildings are being run up, where a maximum of humanity may occupy a minimum of space. These are the people who would benefit from the gift of a public garden, maintained out of the public funds; but they have to wait the pleasure of the Government, which, of course, must provide in the first place for friends at the Peak. There must be something radically wrong when the tongue-tied people are neglected or forgotten, and only the affluent permitted to bask in the sunshine of official favour. If a children's garden had to be given at all it should have been given, we maintain, to the waifs and strays of Hongkong, and not to the children of the wealthy, who could well afford to provide themselves with a garden without trenching on the public purse. The amount set down in the Estimates for the formation or completion of the children's garden at the Peak is, as we have shown, \$700—an insignificant sum from a Government point of view; but that \$700 might have been better spent in alleviating in some measure the wretchedness of those whose lot is passed in the crowded districts of Victoria or Kowloon. The money has been voted, however, and the children's garden at the Peak is an accomplished fact. So the ratepayers—who are not worth consideration—may accept the situation and chew the cud of reflection.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

REGULATIONS under the Naval Stores Ordinance, 1875, are printed in the *Gazette*.

THE German mail of the 27th September was delivered in London on the 26th inst.

THE ashes of the immortal actor, Sir Henry Irving, lie by the side of those of David Garrick, who died 126 years ago.

FOR another five years the Spanish language is to be the official language in the courts of justice in the Philippine Islands.

THE American barque *Alden Bass* has been purchased by a Japanese firm to carry fish products from British Columbia to Japan.

A GENERAL exodus of army surgeons will occur about the middle of next month when the November transport sails from Manila for San Francisco.

IT is announced from Washington that there is every reason to believe that agricultural banks in the Philippines will be favoured by Congress at its next session.

THE American steamer *Shammut*, sailed from Manila with one of the largest cargoes of hemp which has ever left that port on any vessel, amounting to 16,000 bales.

MR. P. JACKS, assistant land officer, has been appointed a commissioner to administer oaths, and his name has been added to the official list of Justices of the Peace.

PATRICK A. COLLINS, the mayor of Boston, who refused to entertain the Filipino honorary commissioners to the St. Louis Exposition, at the expense of the Pilgrim City, is dead.

PRACTICE reel dances for the St. Andrew's Ball are to be held in the City Hall on the 10th, 15th and 21st inst. instead of the 9th, 14th and 21st idem, as previously notified.

THE Ceylon Government has sent to all heads of Departments portraits of H. M. the King, with the instruction to have them framed and hung up in conspicuous places in their offices.

THE right of erecting and maintaining a permanent pier opposite Hillier Street is to be sold by auction next month. The right will be leased for a period of fifty years from the 1st January, 1906. The upset price is \$18,000.

THE *Manila Times* observes that Sir Claude Macdonald has been decorated with the First Class Order of the Rising Sun, and points out that it doesn't follow necessarily that he gets up every morning in time to see it rise, neither does it signify that he travels for a brand of stove polish.

ADMIRAL RAUPE, in charge of the Russian ships at Manila, has received orders from his Government to proceed to Vladivostok with his squadron. The first of the three ships to leave was the *Zemchug*, which was scheduled to sail last Thursday, and the *Arctik* and *Orion* to follow within the next few days.

It is now claimed that vegetable juice, taken three times a day, will cure consumption. Corn and eye are both vegetables, for consumption purposes.

MR. Whitelaw Reid, the distinguished successor of Mr. Choate as American Ambassador to Great Britain, is one of the many statesmen who, in America, in France, and—in somewhat less extent—in England, have graduated in the career of journalism. He has been editor and chief proprietor of the *New York Tribune* since 1872.

A DEAD man held the wheel of the schooner *Charles Lee Woodbury* during several hours of the night of August 8, on her trip to Vancouver from Laysan island. He was a Japanese member of the crew and died clutching the wheel. He was found still holding the wheel and the vessel, though greatly damaged by a hurricane which is supposed to have caused his death from over-exertion, reached port in safety.

THE output of Java teak during the year 1904 was much more satisfactory than that of the previous year, being 6,355,000 cubic feet, as against 3,531,603 cubic feet in 1903. The demand for timber has been good both for export to Europe and to India, while South Africa has taken about 547,000 cubic feet in the form of railway sleepers. It would appear that the Java teak is not so well liked for high class work as the Burma and Siam wood, and the unsuitability of its length militates against its use for shipbuilding purposes.

THE Grand Duke Vladimir is reported by wire to have resigned from his position as Governor-General of St. Petersburg. He has been succeeded by General Gripenberg, the famous veteran of many campaigns, and who went to Manchuria in support of the army of General Kurapatkin. The resignation of the Grand Duke is believed to be indirectly the result of his terrible inhumanities. He is the father of the Grand Duke Cyril who a few days ago was degraded by the Czar for his marrying against the emperor's will, and for various escapades.

THE following 'para.' do not appear to have gone the round of the Press; they are worth a small space. A little girl of seven, who resides at Stoke Mandeville, made such a splendid fool of her mother on the First of April. "Mum," she said, there is a man kissing cook in the pantry! "Great heavens!" cried mamma, as she assumed the black cap and hurried off to pass sentence. But the sweet child, running after her, stopped her at the pantry door. "April fool!" she cried. "It's only father!"—After a certain block of tenements had been partly finished the builder and his foreman went on a tour of inspection. The former left his assistant in one house and went into the adjoining one, when the following conversation ensued: "Can you 'ear me, John?" "Yes." "Can you see me?" "No." The jerry builder rejoined the foreman and remarked, with a self-satisfied air, "Now, then, what you can call walls!"—A well-known man, who got used to travelling in crowded trams, was going home one night after a birthday celebration. He was a lone passenger until a lady boarded the car, then, rising, and bowing gracefully, he said: "Madam, you take my seat—I will stand." And he hung on to a strap for the rest of the ride, beaming with whisky and politeness.

FIVE and twenty years ago to-day there was born a *de jure* Crown Prince who would, to-day, be Crown Prince of Hanover, *de facto*, if the Kaiser's ideas of legitimacy were always as thorough going as they are when it comes to Deimold, and his brother-in-law, Hanover, no doubt, had become a Prussian annex before the Kaiser's time, and after Sadova, and protest had not much availed, then. George V. was monarch compulsorily retired from business when he died in 1878. The son who would have succeeded him as Ernest II. is H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland, K.G., instead, husband of Queen Alexandra's sister, Princess Thyra, father of Prince George, and of the Princess Max of Baden, and a considerable improvement on the previous Ernest whose talent for treading on people's corns was so frankly acknowledged by his brother, King William IV. The year in which Prince George was born saw, six months earlier, the marriage of the elder of his aunts, the Princess Frederica, an epousal which came in for some comment at the time. The bridegroom on that occasion was the Baron von Pawel, Rammingen, who had been sometime equerry to his wife's father. The function took place at Windsor and was graced by the presence of Queen Victoria, who, though by no means without hard and fast notions of her own, always had a liking for a love-match.

THE director of the mint at Washington has published his estimate of the production of gold and silver in the United States for the calendar year of 1904. These figures show an increased production over the calendar year of 1903 of \$7,131,500 gold and 3,486,000 fine ounces of silver. The largest gain was by California, which increased about \$3,000,000 more than in the previous year and a larger amount than in any other State since the sixties. "This gain," the director says, "came chiefly from dredge operations, and a further gain is expected during the current year and for some time to come. The California State mining bureau estimates the possible output of the dredges at \$7,000,000 a year for thirty years. Colorado shows an increase of nearly \$1,000,000 gold and 1,500,000 ounces of silver; Alaska, a gain of \$700,000 in gold; Montana, a gain of 2,000,000 ounces of silver; Utah, a gain of 1,300,000 ounces of silver; Idaho, a gain of 1,300,000 ounces of silver. Forty-eight per cent. of the silver was produced from lead ores, 25 per cent. from copper ores and the rest largely from ores which also carried gold. The total gold production was \$50,725,000. The silver production was 17,575,000 fine ounces. The total value of gold mined was \$20,500,000 and the commercial value of the silver produced was \$13,150,000, making the total value of the two metals \$33,650,000.

ACCORDING to a New York cable the way has been won to connect the Western continent by direct submarine telegraphic lines with the empire of Japan and China. Mr. Clarence Mackay, president of the Commercial Cable Company, has announced that his company has secured the necessary concessions to enter Yokohama, Japan, and Shanghai, China.

A VANCOUVER journal states that, with the announcement of the bumper wheat-crop of the northwest and the many statements that a portion of this, as flour, would pass through that city en route to the Orient, has come anew expression of opinion that there should be a flour mill of large capacity situated at the point. Vancouver is admirably adapted for such a purpose as it has, on the one hand, the road, tapping the wheat country, which can bring its flour on of grain and empty it directly into elevators, whence it can be drawn on by the mills, as occasion may demand. After the milling, the flour is at hand in the harbour to bring the manufactured product to the east.

A CONFERENCE will be held in the near future in Calcutta, at which it is hoped that the differences between China and England in regard to the treaty of the latter country with Tibet will be adjusted. At this conference, which will have as its purpose the framing of a new treaty between England and China concerning Tibet, the Chinese Government will be represented by its Minister in London, Chang Tai Yen, while the English Viceroy will probably be the British representative. China never recognised the treaty Colonel Younghusband made with the Tibetan authorities and protested against it as soon as the military expedition returned from Lhasa. A commission conferred with Lord Curzon, but did not make much progress in the negotiations, whereupon these were temporarily stopped, to be taken up again within a few weeks.

SLADANG SHOOTING IN PERAK.

THE following few lines may interest some of your sporting readers. On Thursday, 31st Oct., I got a wire from the District Officer at Tanjong Malim, saying that the Malay ladangs round Behrang were being destroyed by Sladang and could I come and shoot them. So I set off early on Friday morning to the place mentioned (which is about 6 miles from Tanjong Malim) with my 8 bore and 577. Arriving at Behrang at 7 a.m. I had a look at the damage done and found fresh tracks in the paddy, so picked out the largest looking one and followed. As luck would have it I found the track soon separated from the herd, so felt sure he must be a bull. After following up for about 30 minutes in *sluher* (and growth jungle) and bamboo jungle, I came on to a place where he had just been lying down. The fact was pretty plain, as the flies which generally follow any large animal were in hundreds.

I then told the two Malays that were with me to wait about twenty yards behind me and took up the tracking myself. I had not more than 50 yards when I came upon a huge clump of bamboo, so crawled very carefully round there when, about twenty paces in front of me, stood a very fine specimen of Sladang. He looked immense. Just as I got the 8-bore up he moved his head round and looked at me; he was broadside on then. So I did not waste any time and took the shot behind the shoulder, as near the heart as I could make it out to be. He fell with a thud, but was up again in a moment and charged straight towards where my two Malays were standing. They did a record sprint, and were not to be seen for some time. In the meantime, just after he passed them, he fell again. So I thought it was all over, and called out to the men to come and bring my 577. They heard him fall and regained a certain amount of courage, but instead of coming to me, were very inquisitive and thought they would like to see what had happened to him. As soon as he saw them he was again with a snort and bellow. I was very annoyed over this, and could not understand what had actually happened over my shot. There was not a sign of blood where I took the first shot and only very little where he fell the second time, but having tumbled twice, within twenty yards I knew I must have hit pretty hard. We decided to wait fifteen minutes before following again, so went back to the Malay house, and got my sandwiches and something to drink in case I had to make a day of it. Here Mr. Crettel of T. Malim met me, and asked if he could come too. I was rather glad of this, as it is much safer for me to have a European carrying my rifle, instead of a Malay, who generally leaves you when in difficulties. We followed the tracks from the place I left them, and we had not gone more than a mile and half, through high grass, and plantain trees, when I saw the jungle move a head of me about 30 yards, so stopped and listened, when I heard him crash off again, but only for a short distance. The tracking became very interesting now as these animals are very cunning, and often run in a half circle and try and charge you that way. So we had to keep our eyes open. I followed on with a Malay and Mr. Crettel, and when I was to the place where he had been lying down I saw a quantity of blood, so I followed it. We went on 30 yards further when I saw him looking very defiant. He was now about 8-bore shot at the point of the shoulder, he dropped a bit, and he gave a tremendous bellow. I immediately jumped on to the back of the snake and saw him trying to get up on his legs again, so he rolled in front of him and put in two 577 shots in the centre of the forehead. He still tried to get up, and so I laid out in two more, this time behind the ears, and he bent his head away from me. This was sufficient to finish him off. The animal was a magnificent specimen of a Sladang, and was about 10 feet long, and 2 feet high at the shoulder. The antlers were 10 inches long, and 2 inches thick at the base. I found my first bullet had gone in, but it had gone through one lung and out the other, and had done no harm. And my second bullet had done the same. And my third bullet had done the same. And my fourth bullet had done the same. And my fifth bullet had done the same. And my sixth bullet had done the same. And my seventh bullet had done the same. And my eighth bullet had done the same. And my ninth bullet had done the same. And my tenth bullet had done the same. And my eleventh bullet had done the same. And my twelfth bullet had done the same. And my thirteenth bullet had done the same. And my fourteenth bullet had done the same. 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TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's.)

Prince Arthur's Visit to Japan.
LONDON, 26th October.
Prince Arthur of Connaught will leave for Japan early in 1906.

British Embassy at Tokio.
It is authoritatively announced that the King has decided to raise the Legation at Tokio to an Embassy, immediately.

The Suez Canal.
MORE DYNAMITING.
Later.

The after part of the steamer *Chatham* will be blown up after H.M.S. *Renown* has passed. It is expected that only a few hours' interruption will be caused.

The State of Russia.
ALL TRADE PARALYZED.

Disorders have broken out in St. Petersburg. Several shops have been plundered, the streets are crowded with workmen and the shops are rapidly closing.
The railway strike is general in European Russia.

The trades are paralyzed, three thousand passengers, strike-bound in Moscow, are being fed and sheltered by the authorities; the tradesmen are exasperated at the dislocation of business.
Warsaw is completely isolated.

ON THE "DAKOTA"

A CHAT WITH VICE-PRESIDENT JAMES.

Mr. Howard James, the vice-president of the Great Northern Steamship Company, who arrived at Hongkong by the *Dakota* on Thursday, was seen by a representative of the *Hongkong Telegraph* yesterday. The mammoth liners *Dakota* and *Minnesota* which belong to the Company mean much to the importance of Hongkong as a port, and it was interesting to learn how they were succeeding so far as cargoes were concerned. Mr. James stated that on every trip from America the Company's vessels had been crammed with cargo. At present the cargoes from this end were not quite sufficient to fill the holds, but he was convinced that the vessels would be getting all the cargo they could take.

Asked whether the Great Northern Company contemplated the construction of additional vessels for the run to the Orient, Mr. James replied that they were content with the liners they had. There was no scheme in hand to build new vessels, nor was there any idea of stepping into the Manila trade.

It was suggested that a business man of the energy and capacity of Mr. James was not likely to take a trip to the Orient without an object. Mr. James, however, disclaimed all suggestions that he was on the outlook for a lease, or that he had any particular scheme in mind when he decided to travel by the *Dakota*. He wanted a holiday and took it in this way. On the subject of the *Dakota* Mr. James proved most enthusiastic.

He personally conducted our representative all over the vessel. The state-rooms are certainly magnificent. The cabins are furnished luxuriously, provision being made for the circulation of hot air and the withdrawal of vitiated air. One feature alone shows how the Great Northern Company has endeavored to provide for the comfort and convenience of their passengers. Inside each bunk, at the head of each bed, there is an electric light, so that passengers can lie reading in bed. Everybody knows how uncomfortable, or rather how impossible it is to attempt to read in bed on the old fashioned boats. On the *Dakota* it is recognized that people do like to read a chapter before turning off to sleep and accordingly the lamp is there for them. The first-class state rooms remind one of a suite in a first-class hotel. There is nothing to show that the passenger is on board ship, except the windows. The rooms are furnished like a hotel, the bed and appointments would be considered suitable at the Carlton, and the private sitting room, reading room and bath-room, are thoroughly up-to-date. It is hardly surprising that Mr. and Mrs. James prefer to remain on board ship while she is in harbour than lodge at a hotel on shore.

COMMERCIAL

WEEKLY SHARE REPORTS.

In their weekly share list of this forenoon Messrs. Erich Georg & Co. observe:—Only a desultory business has been done during the week under review, and with the exception of Marine Insurance shares, Shell, Wharves, and Cements, the tone is anything but strong. Money remains tight, and the high rate of exchange has been the cause of withdrawing money from the Colony.

CHINA SUGARS

The market for China Sugars has declined further; sales have been effected at \$22.50 and there are sellers at time of writing at \$23. People seem to think well of this stock for five or six months ahead; but the difficulty which attends time business at the moment prevents any transactions to speak of.

Writing under date the 27th inst., Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly and Potts report:—During the past week, business has been confined to small investment purchases and, with the exception of a further rise in Marine Stocks—especially Unions—few changes in rates have occurred.

Holders of new shares in the Hongkong Electric Company, Limited, are notified that a final call of \$5 per share has been made payable on or before 1st December, next.

Bank—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks slightly advanced, but are now offering at 207½. The London quotation remains at 291½. Nationals have changed hands at \$30 and are still wanted.

Marine Insurance—A further improvement has taken place in all Marine stocks as the result of which the market has been opened up. The London quotation for the 27th inst. is as follows:—

are required for at T. 1. 91½ ex the final dividend of 7½ p. d. paid in Shanghai on the 25th inst. Unions have been placed at \$750. Canton has risen to \$330 but at this price shares are offering.

Fire Insurance.—Sales of China Fires have again been effected at \$89. A few Hongkong Fires found buyers at \$335; the market closes with sellers at \$340.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamships unchanged at \$161. Indo-China have been dropped at \$15 and further shares are to be sold. Shanghai quotes sellers at \$1.68. Douglas Steamships have been sold at \$1. Shanghai Tugs are wanted at \$1.57 for the ordinary and at \$1.47 for the performance shares after sales at these rates. Shell Transports have been fixed at 23s. 6d. and more can be placed.

Refineries.—China Sugars have further declined and are on offer at \$22.50. There is no change in other stocks in this section.

Mining.—Chinese Engineering have been the medium of a fair business at \$1.91. We understand that the net profit for the year ended 28th February, 1905 is £153,335 which is to be appropriated as follows:—Reserve for Depreciation £10,000; final dividend of 1s. per share £170,000; and carry forward £13,335. Shares are wanted at \$31.

Docks, Wharves and G. downs.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been dealt in at \$180 at which rate further shares are required for. Farnham have dropped to \$1.140 and are offering at the rate. Kowloon Wharves can be placed at \$108 a d Hongkong Wharves have been negotiated at the improved rate of \$11.99.

Lands, Ho's and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands continue in demand at \$110. Humphreys Estate have again been looked at \$1.9 and Hongkong Hotels remain firm at \$1.17.

Cotton Mills.—Evens have weakened to \$1.54 at which rate shares are procurable. Lau-Kung-Mow are reported sold at \$1.60 and International have inquiries at \$1.45. Hongkong Cottons are in the market at \$1.44.

Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cements have improved, and are wanted at \$9.91. China Providents are in request at \$9. Steam Wreaths have changed hands at \$1.4. Electric (old issue) can be placed at \$1.51; there are quotes of the new shares at \$9. Sumatras are quoted at \$1.66 ex the interim dividend of \$1.2 paid on the 20th inst. Business in Steam Laundries has been transacted at \$8. Lungkats have fallen to \$1.235 and shares can be obtained at this figure.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	111 1/2
Do. demand	111 1/2
Do. 4 months' sight	110 1/2
France—Bank T.T.	2 1/8
America—Bank T.T.	48
Germany—Bank T.T.	202
India T.T.	147 1/2
Do. demand	147 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T.	71 1/2
Singapore T.T.	72 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	90 1/2
Yokohama—Bank T.T.	118 1/2
1 months' sight L/C	2 1/2
1 months' sight L/C	2 1/2
1 months' sight L/C	2 1/2
1 months' sight L/C	2 1/2
1 months' sight L/C	2 1/2
1 months' sight L/C	2 1/2
1 months' sight L/C	2 1/2
1 months' sight L/C	2 1/2
1 months' sight L/C	2 1/2
1 months' sight L/C	2 1/2

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

To-day's quotations are as follow:	Per picul
Malwa New	1,100 1/2
Old	1,140 1/2
Older	1,180
Oldst	1,200
Calcutta New	99 1/2
Old	100 1/2
Calcutta New	97 1/2
Old	98 1/2
Benares (Paper)	1,120 1/2

"FAIR trade is hopeless in England, relation impossible, and protection, in the language of two distinguished Tory statesmen, Beaconsfield and Salisbury, is not only dead, but damned. Thus spoke Mr. John Burns, M.P., when interviewed in Canada the other week."

To-day's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
on
WEDNESDAY,
the 1st November, 1905, at 2.30 P.M. at their
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road,
corner of Ice House Street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Comprising:—
TEAKWOOD WARDROBE with BEVELLED GLASS, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS, TOILET SETS, VIENNA CHAIRS, TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE, SINGLE IRON BEDSTEADS, TEAKWOOD SIBERIAN BEDDING, GLASS, CROCKERY and E.P. WARE, PICTURES, CURTAINS, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 28th October, 1905. [1056]

THE HONGKONG FROZEN FOOD SUPPLY.

FINE AUSTRALIAN SMOKED FISH.

AUSTRALIAN AND AMERICAN OYSTERS.

WILD DUCKS, PARTRIDGES, SNIPES.

PIGEONS, RICE BIRDS.

LOCAL DUCKS AND GREASE.

To-day's Advertisements.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

NOTICE is hereby given that THE CRESCENT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, carrying on business at Bombay, China and elsewhere as Manufacturers of Cotton Yarn, have, on the 27th day of September, 1905, applied for the Registration, in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Marks:—

1.—The representation or illustration of a bald-headed old Chinaman with a long beard sitting in a chair. Behind him is standing a Chinese warrior clothed in armour and holding in his hand a Chinese mace. On the right of the old man is depicted a woman. The old man is depicted holding out his hand to another Chinese woman, who is shown on her knees and crumpling down before him. On her left is a Chinese child standing. In the right hand corner of the label appears the Chinese Characters (成發) meaning in English "picture birthday celebration." At the top of the label and inside the surrounding border is written the name of the Company, The Crescent Mills Co., Ltd., the owners and proprietors of the said Trade Mark. On the right hand side of the label and inside the surrounding border (thereof) are written the Chinese Characters (此利士申紗廠有限公司) being the equivalent in Chinese of The Crescent Mills Co., Ltd. The said Trade Mark is known amongst the Chinese as "The Cheuk Shau To" Mark (祝壽圖).

The words "Cheuk Shau To" both in English and Chinese are claimed as an essential particular of the said Trade Mark in conjunction and in combination with the above described representation or illustration.

2.—The representation or illustration of Neptune the god of the sea who is depicted riding upon a sea dragon and who is pointing upwards with his right hand. At the top of the label and inside the surrounding border is written the name of the Company, The Crescent Mills Co., Ltd., the owners and proprietors of the said Trade Mark. On the right hand side of the label and inside the surrounding border (thereof) are written the Chinese Characters (此利士申紗廠有限公司) being the equivalent in Chinese of The Crescent Mills Co., Ltd. The said Trade Mark is known amongst the Chinese as "The Hoi Lung Wong Mark."

The words "Hoi Lung Wong" both in English and Chinese are claimed as an essential particular of the said Trade Mark in conjunction and in combination with the above described representation or illustration.

3.—The representation or illustration of a deer galloping over a field. A warrior is depicted shooting at the deer with a bow and arrow. At the top of the label is written in English "The Crescent Mills Company, Limited," who are the owners and proprietors of the said Trade Mark. The said Trade Mark is known amongst the Chinese as "The Shek Luk Mark" (射鹿). The words "Shek Luk" both in English and Chinese are claimed as an essential particular of the said Trade Mark in conjunction and in combination with the above described representation or illustration.

4.—The representation or illustration of a bat signifying happiness, of a deer signifying wealth, and of an old man signifying longevity. At the top of the label and inside the surrounding border are written the Chinese Characters (公運行) meaning in English "Lucky old man." Around the rest of the border are written the Chinese characters (行運) Hing Wan meaning in English "Lucky." Below the border and above the illustration are written in English the words "The Crescent Mills Co., Ltd." being the owners and proprietors of the said Trade Mark. The said Trade Mark is known amongst the Chinese as the "Hing Wan Kung To" mark. The words "Hing Wan Kung To" (行運公) both in English and Chinese are claimed as an essential particular of the said Trade Mark in conjunction and in combination with the above described representation or illustration.

5.—The device of an octagonal coin above which is written the name of the Company "The Crescent Mills Company, Limited," the owners and proprietors of the said Trade Mark. The said Trade Mark is known amongst the Chinese as "The Pat Kain Tain" mark. The words "Pat Kain Tain" both in English and Chinese are claimed as an essential particular of the said Trade Mark in conjunction and in combination with the above described representation or illustration.

6.—The representation or illustration of the head and shoulders of two queens facing one another each wearing a crown. Above the representation is written the name of the Company, The Crescent Mills Company, Limited, the owners and proprietors of the said Trade Mark.

7.—The representation or illustration of two dragons on their fore claws with their tails hanging over their backs and behind them; they are both depicted with their mouths wide open and with their tongues distended. They are both facing a pot of Chinese lilies in full bloom. At the top of the label and inside the surrounding border is written the name of the Company, The Crescent Mills Company, Limited, the owners and proprietors of the said Trade Mark. At the bottom of the label and inside the surrounding border are written the Chinese characters (此利士申紗廠有限公司) being the equivalent in the Chinese language of The Crescent Mills Company, Limited.

8.—The representation or illustration of a performing elephant which is depicted standing with its fore feet on a tub. A clown is depicted standing on the right hand side of the label, imitating the elephant and standing on the tub with his hands. Another clown is depicted standing on the left of the label with both hands behind his back looking at the elephant. At the back of the label are the audience and the curtain of the stage. At the top of the label and inside the surrounding border is written the name of the Company, The Crescent Mills Company, Limited, the owners and proprietors of the said Trade Mark. The said Trade Mark is known amongst the Chinese as "The Elephant" mark. The words "Elephant" both in English and Chinese are claimed as an essential particular of the said Trade Mark in conjunction and in combination with the above described representation or illustration.

9.—The representation or illustration of a Motor Car with a Hindoo man seated in the driver's seat. There is a large package in the body of the car upon which is written the name of the Company, The Crescent Mills Company, Limited. At the top of the label and inside the surrounding border is written the name of the Company, The Crescent Mills Company, Limited, the owners and proprietors of the said Trade Mark. The said Trade Mark is known amongst the Chinese as "The Motor Car" mark. The words "Motor Car" both in English and Chinese are claimed as an essential particular of the said Trade Mark in conjunction and in combination with the above described representation or illustration.

10.—The representation or illustration of a Mahomedan man holding in his right hand a sample of cotton yarn and on the left hand side of the label is depicted a sample of the said Trade Mark. On the right hand side of the label and inside the surrounding border is written the name of the Company, The Crescent Mills Company, Limited, the owners and proprietors of the said Trade Mark. The said Trade Mark is known amongst the Chinese as "The Cotton Yarn" mark. The words "Cotton Yarn" both in English and Chinese are claimed as an essential particular of the said Trade Mark in conjunction and in combination with the above described representation or illustration.

11.—The representation or illustration of a Chinese Mandarin with hands crossed holding a scroll upon which is written the Chinese characters (四秀具隆) meaning in English "prosperous throughout the four seasons." At the top of the label and inside the surrounding border are written the Chinese characters (此利士申紗廠有限公司) being the equivalent in the Chinese language of The Crescent Mills Company, Limited. The said Trade Mark is known amongst the Chinese as "The Mandarin" mark. The words "Mandarin" both in English and Chinese are claimed as an essential particular of the said Trade Mark in conjunction and in combination with the above described representation or illustration.

12.—The representation or illustration of a Mahomedan man holding in his right hand a sample of cotton yarn and on the left hand side of the label is depicted a sample of the said Trade Mark. On the right hand side of the label and inside the surrounding border is written the name of the Company, The Crescent Mills Company, Limited, the owners and proprietors of the said Trade Mark. The said Trade Mark is known amongst the Chinese as "The Cotton Yarn" mark. The words "Cotton Yarn" both in English and Chinese are claimed as an essential particular of the said Trade Mark in conjunction and in combination with the above described representation or illustration.

13.—The representation or illustration of a Mahomedan man holding in his right hand a sample of cotton yarn and on the left hand side of the label is depicted a sample of the said Trade Mark. On the right hand side of the label and inside the surrounding border is written the name of the Company, The Crescent Mills Company, Limited, the owners and proprietors of the said Trade Mark. The said Trade Mark is known amongst the Chinese as "The Cotton Yarn" mark. The words "Cotton Yarn" both in English and Chinese are claimed as an essential particular of the said Trade Mark in conjunction and in combination with the above described representation or illustration.

14.—The representation or illustration of a Mahomedan man holding in his right hand a sample of cotton yarn and on the left hand side of the label is depicted a sample of the said Trade Mark. On the right hand side of the label and inside the surrounding border is written the name of the Company, The Crescent Mills Company, Limited, the owners and proprietors of the said Trade Mark. The said Trade Mark is known amongst the Chinese as "The Cotton Yarn" mark. The words "Cotton Yarn" both in English and Chinese are claimed as an essential particular of the said Trade Mark in conjunction and in combination with the above described representation or illustration.

To-day's Advertisements.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

NOTICE is hereby given that THE CURRIMBOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, carrying on business at Bombay, China and elsewhere as Manufacturers of Cotton Yarn, have, on the 27th day of September, 1905, applied for the Registration, in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Marks:—

1.—The representation or illustration of the face of Mr. Currimboy Ebrahim who is a Mahomedan and who is depicted wearing the big gold Mahomedan Turban. At the top of the label and inside the surrounding border is written "The Currimboy Mills Company, Limited," the owners and proprietors of the said Trade Mark. On the right hand side of the label and inside the surrounding border (thereof) are written the Chinese Characters (此利士申紗廠有限公司) being the equivalent in Chinese of The Currimboy Mills Company, Limited. The said Trade Mark is known amongst the Chinese as "The Tai Tau Yan" mark. The words "Tai Tau Yan" (大頭人) both in English and Chinese are claimed as an essential particular of the said Trade Mark in conjunction and in combination with the above described representation or illustration.

2.—The representation or illustration of a frog or toad known to the Chinese as "Kum." Sitting on the frog or toad appears the representation or illustration of a Chinese boy. On the left hand side of the label and inside the surrounding border is written "The Currimboy Mills Company, Limited," the owners and proprietors of the said Trade Mark. On the right hand side of the label and inside the surrounding border (thereof) are written the Chinese characters (此利士申紗廠有限公司) being the equivalent in Chinese of The Currimboy Mills Company, Limited. The said Trade Mark is known amongst the Chinese as "The Kum Pa Mark." The words "Kum Pa" (僑扒) both in English and Chinese are claimed as an essential particular of the said Trade Mark in conjunction and in combination with the above described representation or illustration.

3.—The representation or illustration of a large "old fish" which species is known amongst the Chinese as the "Tai Ngam Kam Yu" (古眼金魚). Sitting or reclining upon this gold fish are two Oriental boys who are depicted with their heads together. The boy on the right side is holding a small globe and both boys are looking into it. In the margin of the label on the right hand side thereof are written the Chinese characters (此利士申紗廠有限公司) being the equivalent in the Chinese language of "Currimboy Mills Company, Limited," the owners and proprietors of the said Trade Mark. The said Trade Mark is known amongst the Chinese as "The Kam Yu Mark." The words "Kam Yu" both in English and Chinese are claimed as an essential particular of the said Trade Mark in conjunction with the above representation.

4.—The representation or illustration of a bale of cotton yarn. On the right side of the bale is depicted standing the representation or illustration of a Mahomedan man holding in his right hand a sample of cotton yarn and on the left hand side of the bale is depicted a sample of the said Trade Mark. On the right hand side of the label and inside the surrounding border is written the name of the Company, The Currimboy Mills Company, Limited, the owners and proprietors of the said Trade Mark. On one side of the bale is also written in English "The Currimboy Mills Company, Limited."

5.—The representation of a Chinese Mandarin with hands crossed holding a scroll upon which is written the Chinese characters (四秀具隆) meaning in English "prosperous throughout the four seasons." At the top of the label and inside the surrounding border are written the Chinese characters (此利士申紗廠有限公司) being the equivalent in the Chinese language of The Currimboy Mills Company, Limited. The said Trade Mark is known amongst the Chinese as "The Mandarin" mark. The words "Mandarin" both in English and Chinese are claimed as an essential particular of the said Trade Mark in conjunction and in combination with the above described representation or illustration.

6.—The representation or illustration of a Mahomedan man holding in his right hand a sample of cotton yarn and on the left hand side of the label is depicted a sample of the said Trade Mark. On the right hand side of the label and inside the surrounding border is written the name of the Company, The Currimboy Mills Company, Limited, the owners and proprietors of the said Trade Mark. The said Trade Mark is known amongst the Chinese as "The Cotton Yarn" mark. The words "Cotton Yarn" both in English and Chinese are claimed as an essential particular of the said Trade Mark in conjunction and in combination with the above described representation or illustration.

7.—The representation or illustration of a Mahomedan man holding in his right hand a sample of cotton yarn and on the left hand side of the label is depicted a sample of the said Trade Mark. On the right hand side of the label and inside the surrounding border is written the name of the Company, The Currimboy Mills Company, Limited, the owners and proprietors of the said Trade Mark. The said Trade Mark is known amongst the Chinese as "The Cotton Yarn" mark. The words "Cotton Yarn" both in English and Chinese are claimed as an essential particular of the said Trade Mark in conjunction and in combination with the above described representation or illustration.

8.—The representation or illustration of a Mahomedan man holding in his right hand a sample of cotton yarn and on the left hand side of the label is depicted a sample of the said Trade Mark. On the right hand side of the label and inside the surrounding border is written the name of the Company, The Currimboy Mills Company, Limited, the owners and proprietors of the said Trade Mark. The said Trade Mark is known amongst the Chinese as "The Cotton Yarn" mark. The words "Cotton Yarn" both in English and Chinese are claimed as an essential particular of the said Trade Mark in conjunction and in combination with the above described representation or illustration.

9.—The representation or illustration of a Mahomedan man holding in his right hand a sample of cotton yarn and on the left hand side of the label is depicted a sample of the said Trade Mark. On the right hand side of the label and inside the surrounding border is written the name of the Company, The Currimboy Mills Company, Limited, the owners and proprietors of the said Trade Mark. The said Trade Mark is known amongst the Chinese as "The Cotton Yarn" mark. The words "Cotton Yarn" both in English and Chinese are claimed as an essential particular of the said Trade Mark in conjunction and in combination with the above described representation or illustration.

10.—The representation or illustration of a Mahomedan man holding in his right hand a sample of cotton yarn and on the left hand side of the label is depicted a sample of the said Trade Mark. On the right hand side of the label and inside the surrounding border is written the name of the Company, The Currimboy Mills Company, Limited, the owners and proprietors of the said Trade Mark. The said Trade Mark is known amongst the Chinese as "The Cotton Yarn" mark. The words "Cotton Yarn" both in English and Chinese are claimed as an essential particular of the said Trade Mark in conjunction and in combination with the above described representation or illustration.

11.—The representation or illustration of a Mahomedan man holding in his right hand a sample of cotton yarn and on the left hand side of the label is depicted a sample of the said Trade Mark. On the right hand side of the label and inside the surrounding border is written the name of the Company, The Currimboy Mills Company, Limited, the owners and proprietors of the said Trade Mark. The said Trade Mark is known amongst the Chinese as "The Cotton Yarn" mark. The words "Cotton Yarn" both in English and Chinese are claimed as an essential particular of the said Trade Mark in conjunction and in combination with the above described representation or illustration.

12.—The representation or illustration of a Mahomedan man holding in his right hand a sample of cotton yarn and on the left hand side of the label is depicted a sample of the said Trade Mark. On the right hand side of the label and inside the surrounding border is written the name of the Company, The Currimboy Mills Company, Limited, the owners and proprietors of the said Trade Mark. The said Trade Mark is known amongst the Chinese as "The Cotton Yarn" mark. The words "Cotton Yarn" both in English and Chinese are claimed as an essential particular of the said Trade Mark in conjunction and in combination with the above described representation or illustration.

13.—The representation or illustration of a Mahomedan man holding in his right hand a sample of cotton yarn and on the left hand side of the label is depicted a sample of the said Trade Mark. On the right hand side of the label and inside the surrounding border is written the name of the Company, The Currimboy Mills Company, Limited, the owners and proprietors of the said Trade Mark. The said Trade Mark is known amongst the Chinese as "The Cotton Yarn" mark. The words "Cotton Yarn" both in English and Chinese are claimed as an essential particular of the said Trade Mark in conjunction and in combination with the above described representation or illustration.

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15.—The representation or illustration of a Mahomedan man holding in his right hand a sample of cotton yarn and on the left hand side of the label is depicted a sample of the said Trade Mark. On the right hand side of the label and inside the surrounding border is written the name of the Company, The Currimboy Mills Company, Limited, the owners and proprietors of the said Trade Mark. The said Trade Mark is known amongst the Chinese as "The Cotton Yarn" mark. The words "Cotton Yarn" both in English and Chinese are claimed as an essential particular of the said Trade Mark in conjunction and in combination with the above described representation or illustration.

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To-day's Advertisements.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

NOTICE is hereby given that THE CURRIMBOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, carrying on business at Bombay, China and elsewhere as Manufacturers of Cotton Yarn, have, on the 27th day of September, 1905, applied for the Registration, in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Marks:—

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3.—The representation or illustration of a large "old fish" which species is known amongst the Chinese as the "Tai Ngam Kam Yu" (古眼金魚). Sitting or reclining upon this gold fish are two Oriental boys who are depicted with their heads together. The boy on the right side is holding a small globe and both boys are looking into it. In the margin of the label on the right hand side thereof are written the Chinese characters (此利士申紗廠有限公司) being the equivalent in the Chinese language of "Currimboy Mills Company, Limited," the owners and proprietors of the said Trade Mark. The said Trade Mark is known amongst the Chinese as "The Kam Yu Mark." The words "Kam Yu" both in English and Chinese are claimed as an essential particular of the said Trade Mark in conjunction with the above representation.

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6.—The representation or

Shipping—Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAV. CO., LD.
JOINT SERVICES.FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

OUTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MENECLAUS"	7th November.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PINGUEY"	7th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"HECTOR"	7th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"GLAUCUS"	14th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"HYSON"	21st "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PRIAM"	28th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"OANFA"	29th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AJAX"	5th December.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"HUICHOW"	5th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"IDOMENEUS"	12th "

HOMEWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"MACHAON"	7th November.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"KINTUCK"	21st "
* GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"CALCHAS"	24th "
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"DEUCALION"	5th December.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"HECTOR"	19th "
* GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"GLAUCUS"	20th "

* Taking Cargo for Liverpool at London Rates.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

OPERATING IN CONJUNCTION WITH

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL
OVERLAND COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES
— OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

EASTWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and ALL PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PINGSUEY"	9th November.
	"OANFA"	1st December.

WESTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA and PACIFIC COAST	"KEEMUN"	31st October.
	"MACHAON"	3rd November.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1905.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"CHIEHLI"	31st October.
MANILA	"TEAN"	31st "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DAR- WIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK OWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRIS- BANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE...	"TAIYUAN"	2nd November.
SHANGHAI	"YOOHOU"	2nd "
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"TSINAN"	5th "

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

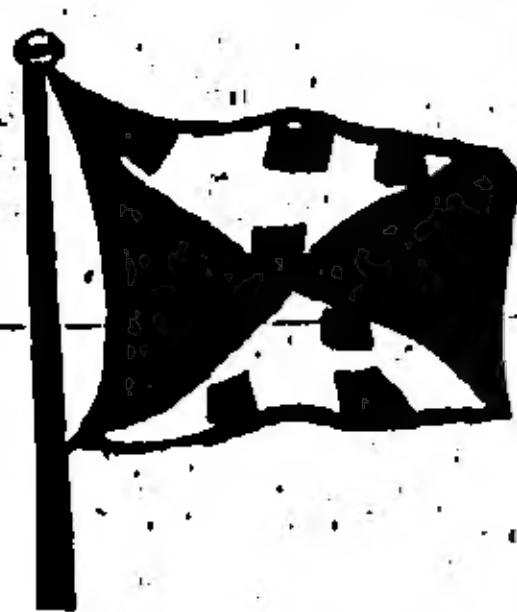
* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these
steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A daily
qualified Surgeon is carried.† Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian
Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1905.



HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers
between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon and staterooms—Electric
Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewards carried.
—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of
Passengers.CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Date.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 4th Nov., at Noon.
RUBI	2540	A. H. Notley	"	SATURDAY, 11th Nov., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1905.



HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC
STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Date.
"INDRANI"				FRIDAY, 15th December.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1905.

BOO CHEONG.

STATIONER AND PAPER MERCHANT,
No. 20, Pottinger Street.Litho. Always on hand all varieties of
Stationery, Printing and Note Paper.
Copying, Presswork, Automatic Cyclopedia
and all kinds of Stationery.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that no
change has been made in the Rates of
Subscription to the Hongkong Telegraph and
they are warned against paying more than
the Rates (to be paid by Single Copy).
THE MANAGER.
Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 27th September, 1905.

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG—MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI"
Capt. T. Austin, R.N.R.THIS Steamer departs from Hongkong on
Week Days, at 8 A.M. and on Sundays
at 8.30 A.M. Departs from Macao on Week
Days at 5.30 P.M. and on Sundays at 5.30 P.M.
if tide permits.FARES—Week Days, 1st Class, including
Cabin and servant, Single \$3; Return Ticket,
\$5; 2nd Class, \$1; 3rd Class, 50 cents.Every Sunday will be an Excursion, at the
following rates—1st and 2nd Class, Single
Ticket, \$1; Return, \$2; 3rd Class, Single,
50 cents, Return, 30 cents; Stowage, 10 cents.
Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner can be supplied
either on Board, or at the Macao Hotel, for
returning passengers only, at an extra charge
of \$1.On Sundays, passengers desiring to have a
Private Cabin which has accommodation for
two or more passengers, will be charged \$5
extra.First Class Passengers, who do not care to
return on the Excursion Sunday, will be allowed
to do so the following day (Monday) on pro-
duction of the Return Half Ticket. Should
the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to
the Boiler cleaning, due notice will be given
by the Captain, and the Half Ticket will be
available for the following day.The Steamer is lit throughout by Electricity.
The Steamer's wharf at Hongkong is at the
Western end of Wing Lok Street.MING ON & Co.,
2nd Floor, No. 16, Victoria Street.
Hongkong, 9th October, 1905.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

Tons Captain

"KWONG CHOW" 1,300 T. R. MEAD.

"KWONG TUNG" 1,238 H. W. WALKER.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every
evening (Saturday excepted).Leave Canton for Hongkong about 5.30
o'clock every evening (Sunday excepted).These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled
Accommodation for First Class Passengers and
are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans
in First Class Cabins.Passage Fare—Single Journey...\$4
Meals...\$1 each.The Company's Wharf is a short distance
West of the Harbour Master's Office.SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD., and
YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West,
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1905.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"FAUSANG"	SUNDAY, 29th Oct., Daylight.
SHANGHAI	"CHOYSANG"	WEDNESDAY, 1st Nov., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	FRIDAY, 3rd Nov., 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN	"WOSANG"	TUESDAY, 7th Nov., 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	TUESDAY, 14th Nov., 3 P.M.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yangtze Ports.

* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers, and are fitted
throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 28th October, 1905.

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, via SHANGHAI, INLAND
SEA-OF-JAPAN, MOJI, KORYU AND YOKOHAMA,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH

THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	To Sail at Daylight on
"ARABIA"	4,483	Metenthin	November 7th, 1905.
"ARAGONIA"	5,108	Ernst	November 29th, "
"NICOMEDIA"	4,370	Wagemann	December 22nd, "
"NUMANTIA"	4,370	Feldmann	January 7th, 1906.

The S.S. "Arabia" left Yokohama on the 23rd instant, and is due to arrive in Hongkong on or
about the 4th prox.Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and all Eastern, Canadian and
United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate
with or apply to

S. SILVERSTONE, Acting General Agent.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY.

FOR KOBE AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAZEL DOLLAR"

Captain Cross, will be despatched for the above
Ports, on TUESDAY, the 31st instant.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1905.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at Manila, Port Darwin and Queensland
Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide,
New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EMPIRE"

Captain Helms, will be despatched for the above
Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st November,
at Noon.This well-known Steamer is especially fitted
for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Cham-
ber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provi-
sions, ice, &c., throughout the voyage.This Steamer is fitted throughout with
the Electric Light.A duly qualified Surgeon and Stewards
are carried.N.B.—To secure the additional comfort of
Passengers the Steamer of the Company have
electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1905.

EXCURSION TRIP TO MACAO.

S.S. "KWONG CHOW"

WILL leave Hongkong every SATUR-
DAY, at 6 P.M., and return from Macao
at 10 A.M. on SUNDAY.Passengers desiring to remain longer in
Macao, may return by the S.S. "KWONG
TUNG" which will leave Macao on Sunday at
9 P.M.Fares—1st class single \$1.50 with Cabin \$2.00
return \$2.50; 2nd class single 1.00 return 1.50

S.S. "KWONG TUNG"

WILL leave Hongkong every SUNDAY,
at 8.30 A.M., and return from Macao
at 9 P.M.Fares—1st class single \$1.00 with Cabin \$2.00
return \$2.50; 2nd class single 80 cents return 1.50

BREAKFAST, Tiffin and DINNER \$1 EACH.

The Wharf in Hongkong is a short distance
West of the Harbour Master's Office.For further Particulars, apply to the
SHIU ON S.S. Co., LD.AND
YUEN ON S.S. Co., LD.No. 8, Queen's Road West, or to
Messrs. HERBERT DENT & Co.,
Agents.

Canton and Macao.

Hongkong, 28th September, 1905.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS-POSTES FRANCAIS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"TOURANE"

Captain Girard, will be despatched for the above
Ports, on or about FRIDAY, the 3rd November.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1905.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE
TO NEW YORK,via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL,
(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

Steamship About

"WRAY CASTLE" 11th November.

"GHAZZE" to follow.

"LOTHIAN" to follow.

For Freight and further information, apply
to

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED.

Agents.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1905.

Today's

Advertisements.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE.

1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF
TRADE MARKS.NOTICE is hereby given that EBRAHIM-
BOY PABANEY, carrying on business at Bombay, China,
and elsewhere, as Manufacturers of Cotton
Yarn, have, on the 27th day of September, 1905,
applied for the registration in Hongkong in the
Register of Trade Marks of the follow-
ing Trade Marks:1.—The representation or illustration of two
Phoenixes flying before the setting sun.In the left hand corner of the label is
written the Chinese Characters (雙鳳) meaning in English "Two Phoenixes" facing the sun. At the top of the label and inside the surrounding border are written the English words "Ebrahimbboy Pabaney Mills Co., Ltd." being the owners and proprietors of the said Trade Mark.

On the margin of the label and inside the surrounding border on the right hand side are written the Chinese characters (巴利粉) being the equivalent in Chinese of Ebrahimbboy Pabaney Mills Co., Ltd. The said Trade Mark is known amongst the Chinese as "Shung Fung Chiu Yung Mark" (雙鳳期). The "Shung Fung Chiu Yung" both in English and Chinese are claimed as an essential particular of the said Trade Mark in conjunction with the above described representation or illustration.

2.—The representation or illustration of two Chinese ladies dressed in embroidered robes sitting on a couch under the shade of two bamboo trees. At the top of the label and inside the surrounding border are written the words "Ebrahimbboy Pabaney Mills Co., Ltd." being the owners and proprietors of the said Trade Mark. At the bottom of the label and inside the surrounding border are the Chinese characters (雙鳳) meaning in English "Two Phoenixes." On the margin of the label and inside the surrounding border on the right hand side are written the Chinese characters (巴利粉) being the equivalent in Chinese of Ebrahimbboy Pabaney Mills Co., Ltd. The said Trade Mark is known amongst the Chinese as "Shung Fung Chiu Yung Mark" (雙鳳期). The "Shung Fung Chiu Yung" both in English and Chinese are claimed as an essential particular of the said Trade Mark in conjunction with the above described representation or illustration.

3.—The representation or illustration of a sailing boat with two large three cornered sails. The boat is depicted inside a circle around which is the name of the Company, The Ebrahimbboy Pabaney Mills Company, Ltd., the owners and proprietors of the said Trade Mark.

4.—The representation or illustration of a Chinese god called "Wai Lui" holding in his right hand a sword and the drum of a Chinese warrior. Above the illustration and below the border are written in the right hand corner of the label the Chinese characters (雙龍) meaning in English "Two Dragons." On the margin of the label and inside the surrounding border on the right hand side are written the Chinese characters (巴利粉) being the equivalent in Chinese of Ebrahimbboy Pabaney Mills Co., Ltd. The said Trade Mark is known amongst the Chinese as "Shung Fung Chiu Yung Mark" (雙鳳期). The "Shung Fung Chiu Yung" both in English and Chinese are claimed as an essential particular of the said Trade Mark in conjunction with the above described representation or illustration.

5.—The representation or illustration of a rock out of which is depicted growing the magnolia plant and flowers. At the top of the label and inside the surrounding border are the words "Ebrahimbboy Pabaney Mills Co., Ltd." being the owners and proprietors of the said Trade Mark, and at the bottom of the label are the Chinese characters (雙龍) meaning in English "Two Dragons." On the margin of the label and inside the surrounding border on the right hand side are written the Chinese characters (巴利粉) being the equivalent in Chinese of Ebrahimbboy Pabaney Mills Co., Ltd. The said Trade Mark is known amongst the Chinese as "Shung Fung Chiu Yung Mark" (雙鳳期). The "Shung Fung Chiu Yung" both in English and Chinese are claimed as an essential particular of the said Trade Mark in conjunction with the above described representation or illustration.

6.—The representation or illustration of three Oriental jugglers standing on their hands with their legs projecting upwards. A bowl is depicted standing on the soles of each of their feet. Behind the jugglers are bamboo trees and a Chinese house. At the top of the label and inside the surrounding border are the words "Ebrahimbboy Pabaney Mills Co., Ltd." being the owners and proprietors of the said Trade Mark. On the right hand side of the label and inside the surrounding border are the Chinese characters (雙龍) meaning in English "Two Dragons." On the margin of the label and inside the surrounding border on the right hand side are written the Chinese characters (巴利粉) being the equivalent in Chinese of Ebrahimbboy Pabaney Mills Co., Ltd. The said Trade Mark is known amongst the Chinese as "Shung Fung Chiu Yung Mark" (雙鳳期). The "Shung Fung Chiu Yung" both in English and Chinese are claimed as an essential particular of the said Trade Mark in conjunction with the above described representation or illustration.

7.—The representation or illustration of one of the eight Chinese Gods (gods) of the sea. The god is depicted holding a Chinese staff from which smoke and flames issue. The right hand is holding a staff. He is depicted looking upwards towards the sun, and an illustration of the sun is depicted in the right hand corner of the label and above the god. In the middle of the label is written the Chinese characters (李維新) meaning in English "Li Wei Sun." On the margin of the label and inside the surrounding border are the English words "Ebrahimbboy Pabaney Mills Co., Ltd." being the owners and proprietors of the said Trade Mark. On the right hand side of the label and inside the surrounding border are written the Chinese characters (雙龍) meaning in English "Two Dragons." On the margin of the label and inside the surrounding border on the right hand side are written the Chinese characters (巴利粉) being the equivalent in Chinese of Ebrahimbboy Pabaney Mills Co., Ltd. The said Trade Mark is known amongst the Chinese as "Shung Fung Chiu Yung Mark" (雙鳳期). The "Shung Fung Chiu Yung" both in English and Chinese are claimed as an essential particular of the said Trade Mark in conjunction with the above described representation or illustration.

8.—The representation or illustration of a Chinese woman in a long robe, holding a fan. A child is depicted on her back. At the top of the label and inside the surrounding border are the words "Ebrahimbboy Pabaney Mills Co., Ltd." being the owners and proprietors of the said Trade Mark. On the right hand side of the label and inside the surrounding border are written the Chinese characters (雙龍) meaning in English "Two Dragons." On the margin of the label and inside the surrounding border on the right hand side are written the Chinese characters (巴利粉) being the equivalent in Chinese of Ebrahimbboy Pabaney Mills Co., Ltd. The said Trade Mark is known amongst the Chinese as "Shung Fung Chiu Yung Mark" (雙鳳期). The "Shung Fung Chiu Yung" both in English and Chinese are claimed as an essential particular of the said Trade Mark in conjunction with the above described representation or illustration.

9.—The representation or illustration of a Chinese man in a long robe, holding a sword. A child is depicted on his back. At the top of the label and inside the surrounding border are the words "Ebrahimbboy Pabaney Mills Co., Ltd." being the owners and proprietors of the said Trade Mark. On the right hand side of the label and inside the surrounding border are written the Chinese characters (雙龍) meaning in English "Two Dragons." On the margin of the label and inside the surrounding border on the right hand side are written the Chinese characters (巴利粉) being the equivalent in Chinese of Ebrahimbboy Pabaney Mills Co., Ltd. The said Trade Mark is known amongst the Chinese as "Shung Fung Chiu Yung Mark" (雙鳳期). The "Shung Fung Chiu Yung" both in English and Chinese are claimed as an essential particular of the said Trade Mark in conjunction with the above described representation or illustration.

10.—The representation or illustration of a Chinese man in a long robe, holding a sword. A child is depicted on his back. At the top of the label and inside the surrounding border are the words "Ebrahimbboy Pabaney Mills Co., Ltd." being the owners and proprietors of the said Trade Mark. On the right hand side of the label and inside the surrounding border are written the Chinese characters (雙龍) meaning in English "Two Dragons." On the margin of the label and inside the surrounding border on the right hand side are written the Chinese characters (巴利粉) being the equivalent in Chinese of Ebrahimbboy Pabaney Mills Co., Ltd. The said Trade Mark is known amongst the Chinese as "Shung Fung Chiu Yung Mark" (雙鳳期). The "Shung Fung Chiu Yung" both in English and Chinese are claimed as an essential particular of the said Trade Mark in conjunction with the above described representation or illustration.

11.—The representation or illustration of a Chinese man in a long robe, holding a sword. A child is depicted on his back. At the top of the label and inside the surrounding border are the words "Ebrahimbboy Pabaney Mills Co., Ltd." being the owners and proprietors of the said Trade Mark. On the right hand side of the label and inside the surrounding border are written the Chinese characters (雙龍) meaning in English "Two Dragons." On the margin of the label and inside the surrounding border on the right hand side are written the Chinese characters (巴利粉) being the equivalent in Chinese of Ebrahimbboy Pabaney Mills Co., Ltd. The said Trade Mark is known amongst the Chinese as "Shung Fung Chiu Yung Mark" (雙鳳期). The "Shung Fung Chiu Yung" both in English and Chinese are claimed as an essential particular of the said Trade Mark in conjunction with the above described representation or illustration.

12.—The representation or illustration of a Chinese man in a long robe, holding a sword. A child is depicted on his back. At the top of the label and inside the surrounding border are the words "Ebrahimbboy Pabaney Mills Co., Ltd." being the owners and proprietors of the said Trade Mark. On the right hand side of the label and inside the surrounding border are written the Chinese characters (雙龍) meaning in English "Two Dragons." On the margin of the label and inside the surrounding border on the right hand side are written the Chinese characters (巴利粉) being the equivalent in Chinese of Ebrahimbboy Pabaney Mills Co., Ltd. The said Trade Mark is known amongst the Chinese as "Shung Fung Chiu Yung Mark" (雙鳳期). The "Shung Fung Chiu Yung" both in English and Chinese are claimed as an essential particular of the said Trade Mark in conjunction with the above described representation or illustration.

13.—The representation or illustration of a Chinese man in a long robe, holding a sword. A child is depicted on his back. At the top of the label and inside the surrounding border are the words "Ebrahimbboy Pabaney Mills Co., Ltd." being the owners and proprietors of the said Trade Mark. On the right hand side of the label and inside the surrounding border are written the Chinese characters (雙龍) meaning in English "Two Dragons." On the margin of the label and inside the surrounding border on the right hand side are written the Chinese characters (巴利粉) being the equivalent in Chinese of Ebrahimbboy Pabaney Mills Co., Ltd. The said Trade Mark is known amongst the Chinese as "Shung Fung Chiu Yung Mark" (雙鳳期). The "Shung Fung Chiu Yung" both in English and Chinese are claimed as an essential particular of the said Trade Mark in conjunction with the above described representation or illustration.

Intimation.

THE HONGKONG FROZEN FOOD SUPPLY.

THE DEPOT OPENS AT 6 A.M.

THE following are in Stock:

PRIME AUSTRALIAN BEEF, MUTTON, LAMB, PORK.

DAIRY FARM FED PORK.

Bacon, Best Wiltshire \$2.70 per lb.
 "Carno" Meat Extract, 2 oz 0.70 per pot.
 "do" 1.25
 Ducks, Local (dressed) 0.65 each
 "Wild" 0.75
 Fish, Australian Smoked Mullet 0.60 per lb.
 "do" 0.75
 "do" 0.65
 Geese, Local (dressed) 1.50 each
 Hares, Australian 1st Grade 1.40
 Ham, Best York 0.70 per lb.
 Ham, Australian, "Pineapple" Brand 0.60
 (2 cts. extra per lb. for Ham if cut).
 Kidneys, Australian Sheep 0.05 each
 Lemons, Australian 0.48 cts. & 60 cts. per doz.
 Oysters, American (large size, in tins) 2.50 per tin
 Oysters, Australian (in bottles of 24 and 5 doz.) \$1.25 & \$2.50
 Pigeons, Local 0.25
 Rabbits, Australian 1st Grade 0.45
 Rice Birds 0.25
 Sausages, Australian Extra 0.35 per doz.
 Sausages, Owa Make (of Australian Meats) 0.25
 Snipe, Local 0.25 each
 Tongues, Australian Sheep 0.20
 Turkeys, Choice Australian (plucked) 0.60 per lb.

SPECIAL NOTE.
 Orders required to be filled in the Early Morning should be sent in before 3.30 P.M. the previous day.
 Orders for NOON should be sent in by 8.00 A.M. the same day.
 Orders for 3.30 P.M. should be sent in by NOON the same day.
 Hongkong, 28th October, 1905. [988]

Mail.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"COROMANDEL,"
 Captain G. M. Montford, R.M.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 4th November, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. Mongolia, 9,500 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.
 Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. Egypt, due in London on the 16th December.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1905. [12]

To Let.

TO LET.
 NO. 15, KNUXTFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.
 Apply to—
 THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
 Hongkong, 5th September, 1905. [900]

TO LET.
 NO. 3, MACDONNELL ROAD.
 Apply to—
 THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
 Hongkong, 19th July, 1905. [755]

TO LET.
 GODOWN NO. 3, NEW PRAYA, KENNEDY TOWN.
 Apply to—
 THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
 Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [693]

TO LET.
 A BUILDING at CAUSEWAY BAY, formerly in occupation of the Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.
 No. 1, RIPON TERRACE.
 FLATS in MORETON TERRACE, facing Polo Ground.
 OFFICES in course of erection, CONNAUGHT ROAD (near BLAKE PIER).
 GODOWNS: PRAYA EAST.
 Apply to—
 THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
 Hongkong, 25th October, 1905. [169]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
 INCANDESCENT, Gasoline, Lamps of all descriptions from the best makers.
 Incandescent Mantles, Chimneys, Globes, Shades, &c., for Gasoline and Gas Lamps at the most moderate prices.
 Lamps fixed up for Buyers free of charge.
 Naphtia of the best kind kept in stock.
 TAI KWONG CO., 50, Lyndhurst Terrace.
 Hongkong, 16th November, 1904. [54]

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SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. BENJAMIN, KELLY & PORTER. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence" page 9.

STOCKS	NO. OF SHARES	VALUE	PAID UP	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	AT WORKING ACCOUNT	LAST DIVIDEND	PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT	CLOSING QUOTATIONS	
BANKS.									
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000 \$8,100,000 \$350,000	\$1,702,728	{ £1 15/- @ exchange 1/104 = \$18.66 67 for first half-year 1905	48 1/2	{ \$205 sellers (London 295 \$32 buyers)	
National Bank of China, Limited	90,025	£7	£5	\$200,000	\$41,768	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1901		\$32 buyers	
MARINE INSURANCES.									
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,600,000 \$147,895	\$211,540	\$20 for 1904	6 1/2	\$550 sellers	
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	{ \$500,000 \$151,992 \$562,366 \$371,445	Nil	\$4 for year ended 30. 1904	31 1/2	\$188 buyers	
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ £100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 50,000	Tls. 302,053	Final of 7/6 making 15	8 1/2	Tls. 61 or div	
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	{ \$2,000,000 £40,000 \$311,453 \$1,043,910 \$1,152,364	\$2,330,112	\$4 for 1904	31 1/2	178 1/2	
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$500,000 \$147,895 \$50,000 \$1,000,000	\$486,284	\$11 and \$3 special dividend for 1903	8 1/2	\$1721 sellers	
FIRE INSURANCES.									
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$30	{ \$200,000 \$116,493	\$39,047	\$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1903	8 1/2	\$350 sales	
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$360,372	\$34 for 1903	10 1/2	\$140 sellers	
SHIPPING.									
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$5,000 \$261,938	\$8,832	\$1 for 1904	11 1/2	\$18 buyers	
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	70,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$200,000 \$200,000	Nil	\$5 for year ended 30. 1905	11 1/2	\$51 buyers	
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamship Co., Ltd.	70,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,000,000 £21,150 £3,999	18.0 4	\$1 for first half-year 1905	7 1/2	\$648 sellers	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	200,000	£10	£10	{ £2,000,000 Tls. 25,000 £4,000,000	£4,411	12/- @ 1/104 = \$6.29 51 for 1904	6 1/2	\$95 sellers	
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 5,000 £4,000,000	Tls. 43,762	{ Interim of Tls. 2 for 1905 Interim of Tls. 18 for 1905	11 1/2	{ Tls. 57 buyers Tls. 47 buyers	
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	{ £2,000,000 £4,116	£58,852	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 1) for 1904	4 1/2	245 buyers	
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	{ 10,000 10,000	{ \$10 \$10	{ \$10 \$10	{ \$50,000 \$24,217 \$400,000 \$1,000,000	{ 5920 \$21,231	{ \$1.80 \$0.90	{ for year ending 31. 1905	{ 4 1/2 31 1/2	{ 335 \$25
Straits Steamship Company, Limited	5,000	100	\$100	{ \$500,000 \$1,000,000	\$21,231	\$10 for 1904	7 1/2	\$123 buyers	
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 300,000 Tls. 28,000 Tls. 81,200	Tls. 4,333	Interim of Tls. 2 for 1905	31 1/2	Tls. 30 buyers	
REFINERIES.									
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$450,000 \$150,000	\$42,812	Interim of \$10 for 1905	10 1/2	\$123 sellers	
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ none Tls. 100,000	Dr. \$85,987 Tls. 1,635	{ \$5 for 1907 Tls. 24 for year ending 31. 1904	8 1/2	{ \$15 buyers Tls. 68 sales	
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 350,000 Tls. 100,000					
MINING.									
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £10,000 £12,289	£7,820	Interim of 1/- (No. 4)		Tls. 60 sales	
Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	500,000	G. \$10	G. \$10	{ none 18/10	G. \$67,409	Interim of 50 cents (gold) for 1905 (No. 5)		G. \$18	
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	{ £50,000 £1	£8,745	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents		\$31 buyers	
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.									
Farnham, (S. C.) Boyd & Co., Limited	55,200	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 5,520,000 \$70,000	Tls. 34,924	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 13 for 1904/5	9 1/2	Tls. 130 sellers	
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	{ 6,000 12,000	{ \$25 \$25	{ \$25 \$25	{ \$70,000 \$250,000	{ \$8,577 \$20,422	{ \$3.75 for 1904 on old capital Interim of \$24 for 1905		{ \$27 sellers \$100 sales	
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown, Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$2,000,000 \$10,000 \$300,000	\$20,422	Interim of \$24 for 1905	4 1/2	\$100 sales	
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$500,000 \$41,500	\$501,331	\$6 for first half-year 1901	7 1/2	\$160 buyers	
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	6,000	\$68	\$68	{ \$408,000 Tls. 487,210	\$489	\$14 for 1903	7 1/2	\$17	
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company	32,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 3,200,000 Tls. 59,880	Tls. 10,711	Interim of Tls. 6 for 1905	4 1/2	Tls. 100 sales	
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 250,000 Tls. 17,500	Tls. 2,762	Tls. 18 for 1904	9 1/2	Tls. 100 sellers	
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDING.									
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$750,000 Tls. 170,000	\$9,028	\$24 for year ended 30. 6. 1905	9 1/2	\$27 sales	
Astor House Hotel, Limited (Tientsin)	2,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 8,000	Tls. 806	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 9	12 1/2	Tls. 135 sellers	
Central Stores, Limited	6,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$90,000 \$15	\$1,502	Final of 60 cents making \$1.60 for 1904	12 1/2	\$15	
Do. (Founders)	133	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,995 \$15		None	7 1/2	\$71	
Do. (New Issue)	24,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$360,000 \$31,087	\$20,126	\$5 for first half-year 1905	6 1/2	\$147 buyers	
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$600,000 \$35,000	\$37,875	Interim of \$34 for 1905	11 1/2	\$126 buyers	
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$5,000,000 Tls. 25	Tls. 7,202	Tls. 24 for the year ending 31. 3. 1905	11 1/2	Tls. 181 buyers	
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited (Shanghai) ..	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	{ Tls. 225,000 \$200,994	First year	Interim of \$4	7 1/2	\$13 sellers	
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$200,000 \$50,000	\$11,958	50 cents for 1904	7 1/2	\$13 buyers	
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,500,000 none	\$377	\$3 for 1904	7 1/2	140 buyers	
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ Tls. 828,813 Tls. 170,000	Tls. 40,066	Interim of Tls. 5 for 1905	6 1/2	Tls. 785 sales	
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	12,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 600,000 Tls. 67,300	Tls. 670	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905	12 1/2	Tls. 45 sellers	
Tientsin Hotel des Colonies, Limited	1,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 70,000 Tls. 7,725	Tls. 725	Interim of Tls. 5 for 1905	6 1/2	Tls. 111 sellers	
Tientsin Land Investment Company, Limited	7,725	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 772,500 Tls. 50	Tls. 5,147	Interim of \$14 for 1905	6 1/2	\$54	
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ \$625,000 Tls. 170,000	Tls. 12,844	Tls. 4 for year ended 31. 10. 1905	7 1/2	Tls. 54 sellers	
COTTON MILLS.									
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 750,000 Tls. 30,000	Tls. 12,844	\$1 for the year ending 31. 7. 05	7 1/2	\$161 sellers	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,250,000 Tls. 300,000	\$23,264	\$1 for the year ending 31. 7. 05	7 1/2	\$161 sellers	
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 750,000 Tls. 31,679	Tls. 15,520	Interim of \$3 1/2 for 1905		Tls. 45 buyers	
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 800,000 Tls. 5,658	Tls. 10,000	Interim of \$2 1/2 for 1905		Tls. 60 sales	
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ Tls. 3,500,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 22,050	\$4 for 1897		Tls. 277 buyers	
MISCELLANEOUS.									
Anglo-German Brewing Company, Limited	4,000	\$100	\$100	{ none Tls. 116	£770	First year		187 buyers	
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	{ \$1,032 \$1,032	£1,182	\$3 for 1904	12 1/2	\$360 sales	
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	{ none Tls. 100	Nil	\$1 for 1904	8 1/2	\$111 buyers	
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ Tls. 720,000 Tls. 10,000	Tls. 718	Interim of Tls. 5 for 1905		Tls. 60 buyers	
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 200,000 Tls. 10,000	\$5,720	None	7 1/2	\$6 buyers	
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$500,000 \$10,000	\$1,581	\$8 cents for 1905	7 1/2	\$172 sales	
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$10,000		\$14 for year ending 31. 7. 1905		\$24 sales	
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ \$400,000 \$50,000	\$95,014	\$2 for 1904		\$24 sales	
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,500,000 \$100,000		Final of \$11 making \$21		\$24 sales	
Hall & Halls, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	{ \$420,000 \$100,000	\$7,511	\$1.05 for year ending 31. 12. 1904		\$111 buyers	
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	30,000	\$10	\$10	{ none Tls. 100	\$2,111	\$0.50 for year ending 31. 12. 1904		\$211 buyers	
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd.	1,350	\$100	\$100	{ \$135,000 \$10,000	\$1,700	\$15 for year ending 31. 12. 1904		\$211 buyers	
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	125	\$250	{ \$62,500 \$50,000	\$11,137	\$15 for year ending 31. 12. 1904		\$211 buyers	
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000 \$10,000	\$2,000	Interim of \$4 for 1905		\$211 buyers	
Hongkong Steam Waterbury Company, Limited	15,000	\$100	\$100	{ none Tls. 100	\$2,111	Final of \$9 making \$21		\$211 buyers	
Lane, Crawford & Co., Limited (Shanghai)	9,500	\$100	\$100	{ none Tls. 100	\$2,111	Final of \$9 making \$21		\$211 buyers	
Matteotti & Co., Ltd. (Bosch-ka-Landbouwerij plaatje in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ Tls. 328,310 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 31,540	\$1 for 1904		Tls. 411 buyers	
Mondos, (K. L.) Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ none Tls. 100	Dr. Tls. 117,038	Tls. 24 for 1905		Tls. 411 buyers	
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10	{ none Tls. 100	Dr. \$5,537	None		Tls. 411 buyers	
Shanghai & Hongkong Dyeing and Cleaning Co., Ltd.	1,200	\$50	\$50	{ Tls. 60,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 6,011	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905		Tls. 411 buyers	
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 750,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 6,011	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905		Tls. 411 buyers	
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Company, Limited	5,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 250,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 6,011	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905		Tls. 411 buyers	
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 450,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 6,011	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905		Tls. 411 buyers	
Shanghai-Sum-Tra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 600,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 6,011	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905		Tls. 411 buyers	
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	7,000	\$20	\$20	{ \$140,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 6,011	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905		Tls. 411 buyers	
South China Morping Post, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$125,000 Tls. 100,000	Dr. \$1,137	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905		Tls. 411 buyers	
Team Laundry Company, Limited	15,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$375,000 Tls. 100,000	Dr. \$1,137	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905		Tls. 411 buyers	
Straits Ice Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$200,000 Tls. 100,000	Dr. \$1,137	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905		Tls. 411 buyers	
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	12,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,200,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 6,011	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905		Tls. 411 buyers	
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	5,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$50,000 Tls. 100,000	Dr. \$1,137	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905		Tls. 411 buyers	
Wai Yee & Co., Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000 Tls. 100,000	Dr. \$1,137	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905		Tls. 411 buyers	
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	20,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$200,000 Tls. 100,000	Dr. \$1,137	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905		Tls. 411 buyers	
William Powell, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000 Tls. 100,000	Dr. \$1,137	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905		Tls. 411 buyers	

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

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BIRTHS.

On 15th October, at Soochow, the wife of the Rev. A. R. KEPLER, Niropo, of a son.
On 16th October, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. FROST, a son.
On the 18th October, at Shanghai, the wife of THOS. COCK, of a daughter.
On 18th October, at Singapore, the wife of EMMANUEL A. JUDAH, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On 17th October, at Singapore, Mr. S. LOW, grand daughter of Mr. Low Kim Pong, to Mr. Khoo See Chong.
On the 25th instant, at Peak Hospital, FAIZULABOV EBRABOV EBRABIM, partner in the firm of Messrs Abdolali Ebrahim & Co. Aged 75, (typhoid fever). Deeply regretted. (Hombay and Shanghai papers please copy).

DEATHS.

Suddenly on the 16th October, at Johore, George A. M. CAMERON, youngest son of Robert Cameron, Johore, aged 25 years.
On the 21st, of October, at Shanghai, FRANCISCO PAOLO ROZARIO.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1905.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

(21st October.)

In connection with our editorial in last evening's issue on the Union Insurance Society of Canton, we have been requested by a reader to refer to last year's report, from which it is pointed out, it will be seen that the premiums of 1904 show only a very moderate increase when compared with those of 1903, instead of 50 per cent. in six months as attributed to the statement made in our article. We thank our correspondent for referring us to the previous year's report, which, we confess, we had not before us when the article was written in the editorial column yesterday. But if we may be permitted in turn to direct our correspondent's attention we would ask him to give a closer scrutiny to our remarks in question. No complimentary statement was made between the two years and the other. The statement

deavoured to show was the proportional increase in the premiums earned in one half year over those earned in the immediately preceding one. Our comparison was drawn between the earnings made during the period from January to June of the current year and those made in the second half of 1904. The comparison thus established shows an enormous increase in the Company's operations during the former period. Had we sought to establish a comparison between the gross earnings of one year with those of the other, namely 1904 with 1903, then our correspondent would have been strictly correct. But the whole trend of our article, as most readers interested in the subject will have discovered, was to point out the truly phenomenal strides which have marked the progress of the Union Insurance Society of Canton from its inception to the present day. For who can gainsay that fact, when, starting 35 years ago with a capital of only a quarter of a million dollars, the Union Insurance Society—thanks to the ability and management of those at the helm—has now attained the strong position of having aggregate assets amounting to over ten million dollars—when calculated at the sterling exchange rate of the day. We have not, at the moment, any insurance journals before us for the purpose of comparison, but it seems to us safe to say that, considering the age and the initial capital of the Company, the magnificent accumulation of profits—not to speak of the handsome dividends and bonuses which have been distributed to proprietors and contributors of business alike, the results achieved are absolutely unique in the history of modern insurance undertakings. This position, when the forthcoming amalgamation with the China Traders Insurance Company is effected—a it surely must be, when the views of the shareholders in the minority of the latter concern yield to better counsel—will be consolidated beyond the possibility of any danger arising from inroads that might be brought to bear against the Company by competing concerns; and the "combine" will be complete when the Canton Insurance Company, Limited, can be persuaded—if it be in the interest of all concerned—to join hands and thus consolidate the funds and business of the three local Companies. Such an arrangement would not only place the combination head and shoulders above any similar institution in the Far East, but raise it to the very forefront of marine insurance undertakings throughout the British Empire.

THE CHINESE COOLIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Much capital has been made by the Radical press of England out of the outrages—alleged or otherwise—committed by the indentured Chinese coolies in South Africa. It must be remembered, in considering this question, that the Radicals have been entirely opposed to the introduction of Chinese to the Rand, and consequently one needs to be chary in accepting as gospel all that emanates from their South African correspondents. With the question whether the Unionist Government did right or wrong in importing Chinese labour into South Africa we have nothing to do. But with regard to the numerous reports of multitudes, outrages, armed robberies, and similar evidences of semi-barbarism we are distinctly concerned. Now comes up the scene one whose experience of Chinese and their habits invests his remarks on the subject of Chinese labour on the Rand with authority. Mr. Archibald Little, who is known to fame by a number of important works on China, and whose business capacity is not to be gainsaid, has been interviewed by the representative of a London commercial journal, and, apparently quite incidentally, the subject of the behaviour of Chinese coolies on the Rand is broached. Mr. Little confesses that he cannot understand why all this trouble has arisen with the coolies. As he points out, these coolies are not "how cut-throat fellows" as some English newspapers would seek to affirm, but strapping young men drawn from a class that he himself had employed for years. And he paralyzes the interviewer by observing—"You must remember that whereas we are only just emerging from barbarism the Chinese have been civilized for ages." Mr. Archibald Little said that the only way he could account for the outbreaks of violence among the coolies in South Africa was because they had not been properly understood or managed by the overseers. Everybody who has lived in the East knows that as a rule there is no more law-abiding subject than the Chinaman. It is true that he has his fits of passion and wild flights of unreason, but these are only temporary aberrations. We see the same thing in civilized countries. Witness the uproarious meetings that are held throughout England in election times; remember the riots that periodically occur in France, Russia, and particularly in Spain and Portugal. The Chinese coolie has his own particular way of demonstrating his dissatisfaction with life as he finds it. That way may be different from European ways, but it does not warrant those people who have spoken to a Chinese man in their uneven lives—and know him only from missionary reports—branding him as a bandit and a cut-throat. European people in charge of Chinese labour in China do not speak of any special difficulty they have experienced in dealing with the coolies. Their sole grievance is against the underlings and intermediaries of the yamen, who try by hook or by crook to get their "quizzes" at the cost of the labouring coolie, and do the bidding of the European manager who may be trying to keep down the cost of labour. Mr. Little also remarks that

"Absolutely the only way to do anything with him is to flatter his vanity." Few of us can plead not guilty to the charge of vanity; the most successful manager is he who gives praise at the right time and when it is deserved. A word of encouragement works wonders, and if the Chinese coolie is as frail as the rest of humanity in craving for recognition and commendation that cannot be set down as a fault against him. "If you try to bully him," says Mr. Little, "he will turn sulky." Again the coolie is not singular in that respect. "But flatter him, pat him on the back, tell him he is a fine fellow, and he will do anything for you." In a nutshell, Mr. Little expresses the whole secret of successful management. So that we have to come back to the argument that the coolies have not been properly treated in South Africa, else they would not now be charged with crimes of violence, outbreaks of mutiny and attacks on the homesteads on the Rand. It may be that the overseers class the Chinese with the Kafirs; in that case, the whole thing is explained. No Chinaman, no matter how low his degree may be, will consent to be placed on the same level as a negro, and he is quite justified in resisting, by lawful methods of course, any attempt to range him alongside those who are but little removed from cattle. It is curious, however, that the youngest assistant coming to the East from England manages to rub along smoothly with the Chinese; while the generous-spirited and open-hearted can fraternize with the educated and intelligent Chinaman. We have evidences of this spirit of "respect those by whom respect is offered" idea every day of the week. If Mr. Archibald Little is unable to fathom the cause of the disturbances in the coolie compounds on the Rand, it would be idle for most other people who have not been on the spot to offer a suggestion, but his belief that whatever has happened has been entirely due to the treatment accorded the Chinese by ignorant and bullying overseers seems to be the true explanation; and it explains a great deal, if only the stay-at-home Little Englanders would see it in the proper light.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON THE CHINESE BOYCOTT.

(23rd October.)

President Roosevelt is not generally awayed by political motives in dealing with public questions, but on the subject of the admission of Chinese to the United States he appears to have been won over to the labour cause. The President can see no justification for the Chinese boycott of American goods as a retaliatory measure against the stringent provisions of the new Chinese exclusion law of America. It is a curious doctrine, which will find scant support, that one nation is at liberty to flout the just claims of another and at the same time object to any measure which the other may exert in furtherance of its demands. On the ground that the well-being of wage-earners is at stake, the President holds that coolies must be excluded. But the question of the admission of coolies to America was never deemed an essential point. The Chinese were willing to waive that claim. What they contended for was the admission, under reasonable restrictions, of Chinese merchants of established position and Chinese students who were not likely to compete with the labouring classes of the States. American writers have described the indignities to which Chinese of all classes were subjected on arriving at San Francisco. Herded like cattle in pens, cuffed and mishandled by every pettifogging official under the Government, treated as pariahs and outcasts, the Chinese naturally felt their gorge rise. And the new exclusion law contained provisions even more drastic than those in the old Act. The Chinese found themselves left in the lurch; the Imperial Government seemed scarcely to realize the position, and would have tamely accepted the terms proffered by America had it not been for the spirit and combination of the merchants at the treaty ports. They could not dictate to the United States; they could not dictate to their own Government; whatever was to be done must be done by themselves. So they seized the readiest weapon to their hand. The United States have been strenuously praising their goods upon the Chinese. They have managed to secure a fair share of the Chinese trade, and their commodities have penetrated into the interior. Here then was the pawn by which American legislation against the Chinese could be checked. Nothing is simpler than the boycott; nothing more effective. The rest of the world looked on, sceptical that China could set up a boycott system which would withstand the assaults of the American manufacturer. Unexpectedly, the Chinese showed a capacity for organization and power of combination which amazed the onlookers. From Chefoo to Canton and even to Singapore and Penang Chinese merchants banded themselves together to resist—not actively but (with far more potency) passively—the common foe, and so, adaptable were their arrangements that American shippers grew seriously alarmed at the trend of affairs. The President considered it necessary to say that the new treaty would not be directed against the Chinese gentlemen of position, but merely against coolies. Meanwhile American officials on this side of the Pacific were quietly raking in the dollars and granting passports to any and everyone, but that in aspect of the situation which is outside the main question. Having to a certain extent lulled the Chinese mind, and having induced the Chinese Government to issue orders of a peremptory nature, which people would accept of leave to allow us to say

about the continuance of the boycott, President Roosevelt allowed the land to lie fallow for a time. Now he comes forward with the cry that the Chinese had no right to retaliate, even if they were being made the scapegoats of the nations. They had no right to protest, and had no right to put that protest into tangible form. There was his give-and-take policy here; it was simply a case of America for the Americans; the rest of the world, and particularly the Chinese, nowhere. As a sort of sop, the President states that the law will be operated with as little harshness as possible. Harshness of so harshness, the law as it stands has to be carried out by the officials, and no amount of casuistry will convince anyone that the American immigration agents will do other than employ the full legal means in their power against the Chinese. If the law is harsh, as the President himself seems to suggest, it should be amended, so that the conditions should be less one-sided than they are at present. Why Chinese non-labourers should be encouraged to come to America it is impossible to say. Probably it is merely one of those pleasing remarks which blind nobody and mean nothing. This much is certain—the Chinese boycott of American goods has stirred up the doves, and if the Chinese do not get their claims fully recognized they have given America and the rest of the Powers matter for thought. China is not likely to be so easily imposed upon in the future as in the past, nor is she likely to be made the butt and cat paw of every little nation which seeks to distract the attention of its rebellious subjects by a short scance in the Middle Kingdom. For that reason, if for no other, the Chinese boycott was amply justified.

IN AID OF "DISTRESSED FOREIGNERS."

(24th October.)

A correspondent of a Shanghai paper, who has evidently been affected by the appearance of "distressed foreigners" in the northern Settlement, has drawn up a series of suggestions on the subject which are worthy of consideration. The writer has found that few people are inclined to indulge in indiscriminate charity, because they believe that "not a little good money, charitably given, is really wasted." He points out, however, that while the mendicant drive want in Shanghai are comparatively few, the community as a whole is comparatively well off. The next point, that "it is almost always impossible to prove the statement of an applicant as to his past history" will be generally admitted. Several cases are cited where the applicant for relief is a fairly tale as to his condition, and even adhered to it when evidences refuting the child of his imagination were produced. Evidently the writer was not always unfortunate in his bestowal of charity, however, for he says—"I have had a short loan of money returned with interest at twenty per cent. for the good of the poor-box." That was an instance where one was recruited at the expense of ninety-nine unreciprocates. With the view of alleviating the distress of the worthy, and discovering which of the candidates for relief are entitled to a helping hand, the writer propounds several suggestions. He proposes that the Mission to Seamen Society or some other benevolent society should open a depot during the winter where distressed foreigners might receive coffee-house tickets, and orders for supper, bed and breakfast. The recipients should be required to state their name, nationality, and the date when they arrived in Shanghai. Any applicant for relief who had been reported as disorderly or who refused work should be struck off the register. If the scheme proved satisfactory, the promoters would have data at hand to check the influx of beachcombers into Shanghai. The only argument against it is that the cost would be very heavy, but the writer believes that it would be an improvement on the present system. The success of the scheme would "depend partly on the co-operation of all the other benevolent societies, both in method and finance; partly on the confidence of the public; and perhaps chiefly on the man in charge of the depot." There is no doubt, much to be said for the idea outlined by the Shanghai writer, but it is doubtful if it would apply to Hongkong. In the first place the "distressed foreigners" as he is euphemistically termed, is a self-selected to sympathy, and in those cases where he is honestly on his legs, and has had a combination of misfortune and bad luck he usually finds his way cleared for him. It is evident that the writer is particularly to seamen when he speaks of "distressed foreigners," but they are comparatively well off compared with the individual who is stranded and has no trade or occupation to fall back upon. People in the East have been so long tormented by the beachcomber element that where they have not grown absolutely callous to the appeals for help, they have become weary of the beachcomber who upon being advised by a local resident to go to the House of Detention calmly inquired what was the cost of a "buhai" up the hill, is a case in point. At the same time foreigners cannot be allowed to wander about the streets staring, and if the scheme suggested by the Shanghai writer is taken up, Hongkong will witness with interest the progress and results of the movement.

JAPAN'S ENTERPRISE

That the war is at an end, the merchants of Japan are turning their attention to the question of the commercial fields in the East. In order to secure a footing in the markets of the East, they are daily being

opened up, it is recognised as the first essential that Japan's merchant must be equal to the burden of conveying Japanese products to the markets. The *Nichi-Nichi*, with the object of laying the situation clearly before the commercial community, has drawn up a series of statistics showing the relative position of Japan in the carrying trade. Of course, it must be remembered that the war disorganised and dislocated the trade of the large shipping companies in Japan, but, nevertheless, it is quite evident that the Japanese are slowly forging ahead. It is unnecessary to deal with the figures relating to Japan's overseas trade; the important point is Japan's trade with China, as contrasted with that of other Powers. In 1904, no less than 52 per cent. of the vessels entering Chinese ports were flying British colours; Japan's proportion was 6 per cent. But that was due to the war, for whereas in 1903 the British vessels accounted for 49 per cent, Japanese vessels entered Chinese ports to the extent of 14 per cent. The percentage of German vessels in 1904 was 12, the same as in 1903. The tonnage of the British vessels in 1904 amounted to 39,934,000; Japanese, 3,872,000; in 1903 the tonnage of the British vessels was 28,123,000; and the Japanese, 7,065,000. The *Nichi-Nichi* remarks that if the statistics are a reliable guide, Japan's maritime trade with China is still in an undeveloped state, and remarks, "Here, as elsewhere, lies a promising field for the enterprise of Japanese shipowners; certainly this is not the time to remain pessimistic." And in order to compete on favourable terms with foreigners, Japanese shipowners are advised to reduce their freight charges. The *Nichi-Nichi* is responsible for the statement that Japanese vessels are more expensive to work than foreign vessels. They consume more coal for one thing; but it will certainly come as a surprise to the majority of people to learn that to run a Japanese boat costs more than to run, say, a Norwegian boat. It used to be accepted as a proved fact that Japanese vessels were able to charge lower freight rates and lower passenger fares simply because they were run on the most economical plan. Apparently we will have to reconstruct our ideas on that head. The Tokyo Journal insists that the Japanese maritime trade is still in its infancy, but emphasises the fact that Japan has a golden opportunity to capture the trade of China. An interesting proposition is made as to the manner in which the freight charges may be kept at a paying rate. The Japanese shipping firms are able to charge lower rates than their foreign rivals, without incurring loss. But when the transportation of troops from Manchuria is concluded, there will be a plethora of merchant ships released by the Government, and these will be ready to accept freight at rates which will barely cover expenses. The *Nichi-Nichi* suggests that, in order to prevent the swamping of the shipping business, the Government should start selling those vessels which were captured during the war. It is a rather ingenious idea; the only fault to be found with it lies in the question—What is to become of those vessels which are retained by the Government? From all this, however, it will be seen that Japan is bent on a maritime campaign which will have far-reaching effects and if Hongkong shipping firms are to maintain their position, the utmost vigilance in combating the resolute and indomitable rivals in Japan must be exercised.

"HONGKONG'S LOSS."

(25th October.)

Has Hongkong reached the apex of its business capacity and started on a career of decadence? The question is suggested by the report published in the *Hongkong Telegraph* yesterday stating that, owing to the difficulties in the way, the Russian warship *Czarevitch* will not be sent to Hongkong for repairs. There was a time, not so very long ago either, when anything connected with shipbuilding, ship-repairing or engineering in the Far East was sure to be shared by the Hongkong docks. Indeed, it was a foregone conclusion that if repairs had to be executed, if any specially difficult operation in connection with the reconstruction or overhauling of vessels had to be performed, Hongkong would be selected as the place where these operations would be most efficiently carried out. It was only the other day that we plumed ourselves on the dexterity and skill with which the useless guns of the *Albatross* and the *Glory* were removed and new guns hoisted into position. That was a feat accomplished by the employees of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, which was praised even by the Service papers in England. The people of Hongkong took credit to themselves for the performance. But apparently a change has come over the spirit of their dreams. Instead of being the first and foremost in the field of competition, the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company seem content to rest on their laurels. A few years ago to put it no nearer, the very suggestion that the Russian authorities were contemplating the advisability of docking a cruiser of the character and importance of the *Czarevitch* would have seen the Dock Company's officials ready to berth the ship at a moment's notice. Difficulties? There were no difficulties that could not be overcome. The authorities were told, telegraphed, asked, whether the docks at Hongkong could accommodate a vessel of the size of the *Czarevitch*, and what was the reply? The Russian were told, "so we are informed, to land their guns and stores at Tientsin so that the vessel might be lightened." Now, what was the obvious course? That the Dock Company would have followed? They should have replied that the docks could accom-

modate anything of the British or foreign navies afloat—if they can cater for the leviathans of the British Navy, surely it is not too much to assert that they can provide all that is necessary for a Russian warship. They should have said—"Bring the *Czarevitch* to Hongkong and we will do the rest." But the cautious, hesitating Dock Company tendered advice which was not wanted; and, as a consequence, they lost the contract. Such vexatious shilly-shallying deserves the reward it received. What necessity was there for the *Czarevitch* to land her guns and stores at Tientsin? The cruiser could have come to Hongkong, and if the dock armament had to be landed, in order that the vessel might be docked, it could have been landed at Hongkong, after the Dock Company had secured the contract to repair the vessel. That, however, does not seem to have struck the Dock authorities, with the result that they pusillanimously allowed the thing to slip through their hands. This is not what we have been led to expect of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company. It is not the policy which made the Dock Company what it is to-day, nor, we venture to think, is it the policy which will commend itself to the shareholders. A concern of the extent and importance of the Dock Company, with all its ramifications and manifold interests, cannot stand still. Grist must be brought to the mill, in open competition with other dock companies if necessary, but at all hazards. And a vacillating, querulous method of business is not likely to succeed. The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company is so bound up with the interests of Hongkong that whatever concerns the Company affects the Colony, and it is most exasperating not only to the share holders but to residents generally to see business chances such as that of the repair of the *Czarevitch* thrown to the winds. Even if the Russians had decided at the last moment not to have the vessel repaired, that would not have signified in the least if the Dock Company's officials had made a strenuous attempt to secure the contract for Hongkong. The procedure of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company in this matter is not at all a happy augury for the future.

WEST RIVER TRAFFIC AND THE QUESTION OF TRADE MARKS.

(26th October.)

In supporting the Chairman's speech at the meeting of the China Association in Hongkong yesterday, Mr. W. G. Humphreys called the attention of the commercial community to the distortions displayed by the Chinese authorities in carrying into effect the provisions of the Mackay Treaty concluded nearly three years ago. The main subject brought under consideration was the opening of the inner waterways of China to trade—a special reference being made to the traffic between Wuchow and Nanning on the West River. Not so very long ago, the general question of inland navigation in China was brought to the notice of the Foreign Office on the initiative of Mr. A. J. Little, of Shanghai, who through the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce stirred up the powers that be in the Foreign Office to communicate with the Chinese Government in the matter of the Treaty stipulations. China is slow to move, and on every occasion possible pressure should be brought to bear on the provincial officials to abide by the terms of the commercial compact entered into by our Government and the Wai-wu, so that business interests may not be allowed to suffer through the indifference and apathy of the Chinese Government to the promotion of trade in China. So far as Hongkong is concerned, the trade on the West River has proved very disappointing ever since the ports along that important waterway in South China were opened to foreign commerce. Steamship companies were not slow to build vessels specially designed to meet the requirements of merchants transacting business in that district, and for passenger traffic; but, in consequence of the unsatisfactory results, the Joint River Steamboat Companies considered it wise to part with their original river steamers at the first opportune moment. Later on, as the prospects of profitable trade brightened, new vessels were constructed and placed on the run; but, according to the statements of the chairman of the steamboat concerns at public meetings, these vessels are just able to pay their way. It is believed, however, that given the removal of restrictions and other obstructions created in the way of trade by the maritime officials of the Province, the trade on the West River is capable of enormous development, affording profitable employment for the capital which has been invested for some time without showing any tangible returns up to date. It was only the other day that Viceroy Tsien presented a long memorial to the Throne reporting the fact that the Kwangsi disturbances, which have hampered and handicapped trade for a number of years on the Canton delta, have now happily ended. The rebellion, so it is stated, was responsible for much that hindered the free interchange of goods, and the safe transit of passengers along the routes between the various treaty ports on the West River; but now that it has been quelled and brigandage held in check by the military establishments imposed on the riverbanks by the Viceroy, there is no good reason why trade in this part of China should not again assume its normal proportions, and indeed rapidly develop to the extent which was anticipated when the question of the opening of the West River to foreign trade was first mooted many years ago. The subject of the proposition of trade marks alluded to by the second of the Chairman's speech yesterday after

PRO-TACTICS

JAPAN'S NAVAL ADVISER
IN HONGKONGHIS MISSION IN THE COLONY.
AN INEXORABLE PERSONALITY.

It will come as a surprise to the majority of people in Hongkong to learn that the naval interests of Japan here are being closely watched by an expert naval adviser, Captain Tomami, of the Japanese Navy, who has been in Hongkong for the last two months, keeping an eye on the movements of all naval vessels which visit the port. Living quietly and unobtrusively at the King Edward Hotel, Captain Tomami has attracted no attention. He is the accredited naval adviser to the Japanese Consulate in Hongkong, but he was never to be found within the doors of the Consulate. Indeed, it is a question if the Consul knew of his presence. At least, he did not show such knowledge when interrogated on the subject by a newspaper man—so that Captain Tomami is somewhat in the nature of a phantom being. At least, that was the impression that one received on making inquiries as to the abode of the gallant Captain. At length, it was discovered that he was in residence at the King Edward Hotel, he has been there two months and may be there for another two months.

Captain Tomami himself ushered the representative of the *Hongkong Telegraph* into his room. It did not look like a Spartan's apartment. A heavy overcoat with gold rings on the sleeve hung from a hook on the wall. There was no other sign of the Captain's profession in the room.

In appearance, Captain Tomami is a typical Japanese. Polished and courteous—for he has travelled extensively in Europe and has acquired the *savoir faire* of the boulevardier and retains the innate politeness of his own nation—the Captain is a charming personality but another side of him from the journalistic point of view. On being informed that his visitor was a reporter bent on an interview, Captain Tomami adopted the attitude of one who has heard the cry "Prepare to receive cavalry."

What was the Captain's mission in Hongkong? Nothing at all, of course.

"Pleasure, perhaps?" suggested the scribe.

"Well, no, not pleasure," replied the Captain meditatively.

"Of course, you represent the Admiralty of Japan in Hongkong?"

"I am what you might call naval adviser to the Consulate in Hongkong."

"Have you been called in frequently to advise the Consul on naval questions?"

"I could hardly say that."

Captain Tomami made play with his moustache and smiled benignly on the interviewer.

"You have been in Hongkong—?"

"Yes—?" said the Captain, waiting expectantly.

"For two months, I believe?"

"About that time."

"Were you specially detailed from Japan to act as naval adviser to the Consulate here?"

"I was returning to Japan from Europe when I was ordered to remain in Hongkong."

"He here was something at last. He was detailed by telegram at Hongkong, was he?"

"Now we begin to see light."

"You were on duty in Europe, of course?"

"You could hardly call it duty." Filled again, "I was in England for a time and then went to the Continent for a short space, and then travelled to the East."

"So that you did not see any fighting?"

"Unfortunately, I did not. But I may have had pleasure out of it."

One would have thought from the Captain's momentary enthusiasm that there was to be an Armageddon next week.

"Are you attached to any ship, or are you directly under the orders of the Admiralty—an official rather than a fighter?"

"I'm a combatant." From that non-committal answer the gallant Captain would not budge.

It has been suggested that you have been inspecting the docks here with the object of informing your Government whether there is accommodation in Hongkong for ships requiring repairs."

"The sentence was jerked off in snatches, and not in the long rippling roll as it appears in print."

Captain Tomami smiled. For all that one could make out he had never seen the docks.

"But he simply shook his head and kept on smiling, which is nearly as disconcerting as the direct negative embolism."

"Now that the war is over your duties as naval adviser to the Consulate are ended, I suppose?"

"You see me here," said the Captain. "I have not gone yet."

"So that your duties are not concluded?"

"I am simply waiting orders, which I expect to receive soon."

At the interviewer bowed his adieu, Captain Tomami suddenly became communicative.

In a burst of enthusiasm he said—"I'm very sorry I have no news for you. I know the *Hongkong Telegraph*. A beautiful newspaper."

It is scarcely to be doubted that Captain Tomami has been making inquiries regarding the docking facilities at Hongkong. The docks at Japan are practically monopolised by the fleet of warships which have seen service, and the docks must be occupied by the numerous Russian battleships and cruisers which the Japanese have based at Port Arthur, Okhotsk, and other places. Shanghai will shortly be busy day and night in overhauling the Russian warships and transports which have been sent there, or were interned at that port. So that Hongkong is the only port with large dock accommodation and repairing facilities open to the Japanese vessels. Rumours have been afloat that the Japanese intended to send several vessels to Hongkong to be overhauled, but so far there has been no confirmation. They bear the imprimatur of probability on their face, however, and Captain Tomami's visit to Hongkong may not be without its advantages to the port.

Some time ago the *S. S. Daily Journal* mentioned that the *Viceroy*, Sir George, had named a Japanese ship, the *Shanghai*, to the Japanese Consulate to start waterworks at Hankow. Now, we (Hankow) learn from an independent source that the concession is under negotiation with the Viceroy by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co. The idea is to start a limited company to be registered at Hongkong, which would be a Japanese company, to build the waterworks at Hankow.

The *Viceroy* has been very anxious to have the waterworks at Hankow, and has been very anxious to have the waterworks at Hankow, and has been very anxious to have the waterworks at Hankow.

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SUGAR IN THE PHILIPPINES

INTERVIEW WITH MR. BROWN REA.

One of the great questions affecting the trade and development of the Philippines is that of free trade between the islands and the United States. On all points, with the exception of sugar and tobacco, Congress has expressed its willingness to grant free trade, but there is a very strong opposition against the importation of Philippine sugar into the States duty-free. The numerous sugar and tobacco interests in Congress have directed all their influence and voting strength against free sugar and free tobacco, with the result that the development of the sugar and tobacco industries in the Philippines is retarded if not rendered absolutely impossible.

Mr. G. H. Brown Rea, M.P., editor of the *Far Eastern Review*, who has been appointed one of the representatives of the Philippine sugar merchants and planters to voice his opinion in Washington, is at present in Hongkong en route to the American capital. In conversation with a representative of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, Mr. Rea outlined the object of his mission to the States, and gave some idea of the opposition which must be overcome if the Bill giving free trade all round to the Philippines is to be carried through the House of Representatives and the Senate.

"The American producers of sugar," he said, "have fought this Bill to reduce the tariff against the Philippine product, for the last two or three years. And they have been successful in killing the Bill on the closing day of the session of Congress."

It is contended by the American producers that the granting of free trade to the Philippines would be a serious menace to the development of the home beet and cane sugar industries. They argue that on account of the supposedly low cost of labour in the Philippines, the large tracts of undeveloped lands which are suitable for the cultivation of sugar, and the effect which the introduction of modern machinery is likely to have upon the output, if free trade was granted, the Philippine product would swamp the home industry.

Up to the present time the debates in Washington have been more of a political than a technical character, at any rate so far as our friends are concerned. The President and Secretary Taft have given us their sympathy and have tried to force the Bill through—but they have been working without the aid of technical advice. On the other hand, the opposition have had facts and figures, from the standpoint of commerce, at their finger ends—they have been able to speak of the yield, the cost of production, and everything pertaining to the manufacture of sugar. And our supporters have been unable to answer the argument of the opposition with effect, because they had not been coached on technical points.

"There has never been any body of Americans in the Philippines who were bent on collecting reports and data on this subject, so that Philippine interests have suffered."

In the early part of the year Secretary Taft wired that it was absolutely necessary for the success of the Bill giving free trade that representatives of the sugar interests in the Philippines, with facts and figures and all sorts of data, should be sent to Washington to fight the opposition. I was appointed one of the representatives; the other will be either Commissioner Luragui or Estaban de la Rama, of Iloilo, both of whom are good men and have been able to speak of the yield, the cost of production, and everything pertaining to the manufacture of sugar. And our supporters have been unable to answer the argument of the opposition with effect, because they had not been coached on technical points.

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THE CHINESE MARRIAGE LAW

NEWS DISCLOSED.

The following is the judgment delivered by Mr. F. A. Haselard this morning, in this case, which has been fully reported in the columns of the *Telegraph*. The defendant was charged before me with unlawfully knowingly and without reasonable excuse harboring a Chinese woman, named Yui-Mi Kwei, married to the complainant Cheung Pong, according to the laws and customs of China, and who had left the protection of her husband, contrary to section 2 of Ordinance No. 1005. The first question which I have to decide is whether there was a valid Chinese marriage between the complainant and the said Yui-Mi Kwei, alleged to have been celebrated on the 10th January, 1898. On the evidence adduced on this point the following facts have been proved to my satisfaction. That there was a marriage contract between the parties known as the *Lai Shu* (禮書) and which was handed to the complainant. That at the same time there was given a further document known as the *Sam Tai* (三太) three generations. This sets out the names of the bride's father, grandfather, and great-grandfather, and also the surnames of the bride's mother, grandmother, and great-grandmother. It was also proved that presents were sent to the family of the bride, and also that she came to the complainant's house in the usual bridal chair. Both in Parker's Comparative Chinese Law, and in the *Hollander's* Family Law of the Chinese, it is set out that different preliminary steps to a valid Chinese marriage, but there is no statement to the effect that all or which of these steps are absolutely indispensable. Evidence was called by the prosecution, and it was proved to my satisfaction that the two documents the *Lai Shu* (禮書), and the *Sam Tai* (三太) are sufficient to constitute a valid Chinese marriage. It was contended by the defence that these two documents were forgeries. On the evidence adduced I find as a fact that the two documents are genuine. With respect to the question of harbouring the wife of the complainant, evidence was called and proved to my satisfaction that on the 27th June, 1898, the defendant, the wife of the complainant, Yui-Mi Kwei, was married in a Roman Catholic Church in Nam Tau. The following defences were set up by defendant: (a) absence of a *mens rea*, (b) that the Chinese marriage was not a valid marriage, according to the laws or customs of China; and (c) that the said Yui-Mi Kwei left the complainant because of his cruelty to her and because at his question of *mens rea*, there is the evidence of Sergeant Watt who was sent out to find the said Yui-Mi Kwei, reported missing by her mother. Sergeant Watt said the defendant on or about the 19th March, 1905, told him that the woman was married, and that it would be a serious offence if he was found with her. I am, moreover, of opinion that in the present Ordinance, a *mens rea* is not of the nature of an offence. The object of the Ordinance being to prevent an invasion of marital rights it must be supposed that the Legislature intended that the wrong-doer should act in a malicious manner. By this section it is an absolute defence to proceedings under this Ordinance if it is found as a fact that a woman has left her husband because of his cruelty. My finding is, therefore, for the defendant, and I order his discharge.

Mr. P. W. Golding, of Messrs. Brutton, Hett and Golding, appeared for the defence, Inspector Langley prosecuting on behalf of the Police.

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TRAINING PACAR ARBITRATION

22 YEARS, PURCHASE, SUGGESTED

Simple papers to hand, containing very legally drawn up details of the arbitration, and reading in relation to the Tanjong Pagar docks. In the editorial on the 17th inst. the *Strait Times* said:

"Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Mr. E. Boyle, K.C., and Mr. J. C. Inglis devoted yesterday afternoon to making a personal and official inspection of the greater portion of what until lately have been the Tanjong Pagar Docks Company's property, and the pier, wharves, and quays, and the water part of the journey proved extremely pleasant. The Umpire and Arbitrators were accompanied by Mr. Nicholson, the Chairman of the new Tanjong Pagar Docks Board, Mr. Matthews, of Messrs. Coode and Matthews; Mr. Moulefield, and the Secretary to the Court, Mr. Egerton, Esquire. At 2.30 p.m. the party passed through the gates of the docks, a couple of landaus, provided for the occasion, and drove to the docks where the Court carried through a very careful inspection of the lengthy wharves, commencing at the East Wharf and finishing up at the Borneo Wharf, purchased by the Company in 1885, and Jardine's Wharf, which was years ago rented on a long lease by the Company. The Court then proceeded back to the Victoria Graving Dock, where a Government launch was awaiting them. The difficulties of descent from the quay to the vessel by a steep and slender ladder, being successfully overcome, the launch steamed slowly westward, enabling the Court to examine the frontage and internal economy of the wharves below high water mark, at the various places, wherever facilities offered, through the narrow stairs from the moorings. Discreetly avoiding H.M.S. *Iphigenia* which has just cast off from the wharf, the launch continued its way past the P. & O. Wharf and

controlled by the military authorities will be established by Japan, and it is intended to give the Japanese the services of a Japanese naval commander-in-chief and an adviser. Tientsin, which is the headquarters of the Chinese navy, and the headquarters of the Chinese navy, will be established. Submarine bases will be established at Shanghai, Chefoo, and Ningbo, on the Chinese coast, and at Hongkong, whence Danish ships will be sent to Manila to fight the Spanish vessels. The stations which exist at present at Tientsin and Hankow will be taken over and fortified. The Chinese navy will be taken over and will be established under Japanese and foreign instruction. The eventual tactical and strategic organization of the new Chinese navy will be in the form of a number of divisions, comprising two or more squadrons, to be determined upon later, which will be known as the active fleet, in addition to the reserve fleet, which there will be a strong reserve squadron, which will be taken over from the Japanese, whose naval department gave important assistance in the matter, and the viceroys of the different coastal river provinces are all actively assisting in carrying out the grand scheme.

It is education, Dr. Martin said, that will make a nation of China. In Chang Chi Tung's first published a few years ago in English under the title of "Learn" the viceroy says, "Education is China's only hope." With education China will take its place in the East, and the great markets which will follow upon the education of the millions in China will offer a great scope for the Western trade. It is in the trade markets that the growing influence of Japan will be most felt, there is the Yellow Peril. The Japanese are competing strongly with the nations for the trade of China. Japan is a progressive nation, and, with its growing influence in China will secure a greater share of the trade, but there will be large markets left for other nations. No one nation will

pany in 1899... Here the Court continued the examination of the 'wharves' frontage and in

22 YEARS' PURCHASE SUGGESTED.

ares of the West.

As for the boycott established by the Chinese against the United States and American goods Dr. Martin said the boycott was already assuming very serious proportions, but he thought it must eventually fail. He said the boycott had taken a strong hold on the Chinese mind, and that they were haranguing the masses at street meetings in all the coast cities, although the wide-wheeled Pekin carts had not yet carried the message over the mandarin roads to the interior. Proclamations had been sent, however, to nearly every walled city of any consequence and every effort was being made to further the movement. It was a national outbreak such as had not been seen. It was greater even in this respect than the war with Japan or the Boxer outbreak for there the Chinese alone objected to foreigners, while the boycott affects both north and south.

In the north officials and others are indignant because of letters received from scholars and merchants in the United States who state that they have been compelled to submit to indignities by American immigration officials. The movement is as strong, if not stronger in the north than in the south, although there is scarcely one in a hundred, if not a smaller percentage of the coolies and other Chinese in America who comes from the north. None are from the south.

Dr. G. T. T. said Dr. Martin felt much aggrieved because of the friction that had arisen between the Chinese people and the United States, and he asked Dr. Martin to use what influence he could to bring to bear upon his return to New York to allay the trouble that has arisen.

Dr. Martin believes the Boycott will fail.

which, besides rubber, etc., seven-eighths of the world's tin was produced, a large part

Wulo Brant the largest smelting works in the world, situated on land belonging to the Company. In the near future there would be direct railway connection right up the peninsula as far as Prys, and the terminus at each end belonged to the Company. After sketching the history of the Company he said that it was not inaccurate to state that from 1859 it had a monopoly of what is known as the Siam gape and that there had been a monopoly but was not in such a way that there was no possibility of anybody coming in to compete with them. At the time when the Docks were expropriated, the Company had under contemplation a large extension of wharves and the building of a large wet dock and a graving dock. Having reviewed the steps which led up to the taking over the concern, Lord Roberts referred in detail to the terms of the Expropriation Ordinance.

Lord Roberts Cecil in the course of his address mentioned that the award of the tribunals was absolutely final, and there could be no stating of a case afterwards.

Mr. Balfour Browne said he had not looked into that matter but he presumed it was so.

Proceeding, Lord Roberts referred to the 15 per cent. compensation allowance ordinarily granted in the case of land expropriation, and said no one could imagine that there was no redress on the part of the Government to buy the Tanjong Pagar concern cheaply, and thus discourage capital, which was needed for the development of the other Crown Colonies. All he could conceive was that the Government must have been perfectly satisfied that the allowance of 15 per cent. ordinarily granted, would in fact be granted.

This business, he said, had shown an average profit for the 14 1/2 years of £5,000,000, and in making up their claim they multiplied by 25 years; which in their view was the proper number of years' purchase for an undertaking of this kind in this country. Their profit showed an average increase of five per cent. though of course there had been more or less of a drop—there had not been any increase since that year, partly due to the general depression in trade, partly to the Russo-Japanese war; and partly, last year, because of a stringency in currency.

At the conclusion of counsel's address, which

nevertheless, and as at present the boycott is a movement of the Chinese, it is to allow the Chinese to slip by to earn what he can by such capitulations, and to evade the terms of the boycott, and an outlet will be made in this way which will jeopardize and finally result in the abandonment of the boycott. At present, though the movement is a widespread one.

Dr. Martin could not affirm nor deny that Wu Ting Fang, the former Chinese minister to the United States, was at the head of the boycott movement. He did not know, he said, but he would not be surprised if such was the case. Wu Ting Fang has been a traitor to his own people and his Chinese better friends in the ways of the West. As to whether Japanese influences were aiding the boycott, I could not say. It was possible, Japanese influence is very strong in China to-day.

China was keenly interested in the outcome of the peace negotiations now proceeding at Washington, although China had not a voice in the conference. However, a pledge was given by China by Japan that the main portion of Manchuria, other than a portion of the province of Mukden, would be returned to China at the close of the war. China has every faith that Japan would make good this promise, and a particular good feeling prevails toward Japan in China because of the respect shown by the Japanese to the Mu-den tombs and other places hallowed by the Chinese Government in the war area. Liaoyang and Mukden, as is known, are the cradles of the Manchu race, which ruled China. Nurhachu, the conqueror of China, was born near Liaoyang, and his remains, with those of the rulers of his dynasty, lie buried all repose in the sacred tombs of the Ming and Mukden. The manner in which the Japanese have respected these tombs has won the warm feelings of the Chinese for Japan.

If the Japanese carry out their pledge to return Manchuria to China, it is unlikely that China would ever allow encroachment without recourse to war. It is doubtful if any power will ever again be allowed to take Chinese territory as has been done in the past.

A NEW TESTAMENT STORY
REVERSED IN SINGAPORE.
The New Testament or any other portion

REVERSED IN SINGAPORE

Mr. Balfour Browne stated that he did not dispute the accuracy of the figure of \$1,500,000 as being the average profit, but he did dispute the 22 years' purchase and any claim of enhanced value in future.

Mr. L. E. Halsey, of the firm of Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co., accountants, London, was the first witness called. Examined by Mr. H. Fort, he gave details of the results of his scrutiny of the Company's books as produced tables: &c., showing how he had arrived at the figure of \$1,500,000 as being the average annual profit during the past 22 years.

The Court adjourned.

The hearing of expert evidence in connection with the Taylor v. O'Connor administration is proceeding on the 24th inst., some very interesting statements were made.

A \$100,000 LOAN

Mr. J. C. Nicholas, President of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, giving evidence, said he remembered the question the Bank Company raising fresh capital in 1915 and he formed the opinion the proper rate of interest the Bank ought to charge was 5 per cent. Cross-examined, witness stated that

the Supreme Court, unless when employed in the formula. "Kiss the Book," with which witnesses are exhorted to consummate the oath. In this case that was called before Mr. Justice Leslie Thornton the other morning, a *Szechwan Timor* brought to his Lordship's attention, held the story told in the New Testament concerning the woman who had seven husbands. In this case the answer given to the question who put the famous question was that in Heaven there was no marriage or giving in marriage. In this Chinese case referred to now, the point for the Judge to decide is practically, who among six widows, each of a deceased husband, Choo Eng Choon's estate appointing to some half a million dollars—*that is*, who shall administer it. There is among the claimants, a son of a former wife, who is a Chinese, and a son of a former wife, who is an Englishman. In making his opening statement in a somewhat complicated, each claimant among the widows that this is the legal widow of the deceased and the others are either wives of past husbands or also concubines.

Counsel representing the various interests are Messrs. van Rossum, Van Thienen, G. H. Coerver, W. H. Wansley, and G. H. Montagu Harrie.

Mr. David Wood has been appointed to act as assessor during the absence of Mr. Arthur Chapman.

H.E. the Governor was present at a dinner given by the Commodore at his Peak residence on Saturday evening.

It is now claimed that vegetable juice, taken three times a day, will cure consumption. Corn and rye are both vegetables, for consumption purposes.

GENERAL Ma and his troops will shortly leave Shanghai and visit the Chinese Turkestan, a long weary march of at least four months' duration.

THE Chinese Board of Commercial Affairs has asked the Throne to despatch commissioners to each province. The memorial has been duly sanctioned by the Throne.

THE Kawasaki Dock Co. has recently built two shipbuilding berths of 5,000 tons and 8,000 tons capacity. Another berth, capable of taking vessels of 15,000 tons, will be constructed shortly.

WE understand that a meeting of gentlemen interested in the promotion of a St. George's Ball will be called for the 17th November when a proposal for holding a Ball on 19th January will be discussed.

WE believe we are correct in stating that Sir Edward Boyle, K.C., who is now at Singapore in connection with the Tanjong Pagar Dock arbitration, enjoys the unique distinction of being the only practicing Sikh who has been created a baronet.

THE German steamer *Stephan* has brought out to the east a submarine cable which she picked up at Nordenham. It is to be laid for the German-Dutch Telegraph Company from Shanghai to Yap, one of the Caroline Islands, a distance of about 2,000 miles.

ALTHOUGH the visit of the American fleet to Yokohama in conjunction with the British fleet was discontinued, lest it should lead to misconstruction in Europe, the Japanese papers welcomed the presence of the U. S. S. *Wisconsin* as a sign of the friendliness of the United States without a formal alliance.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the distinguished successor of Mr. Chané as American Ambassador to Great Britain, is one of the many statesmen who, in America, in France, and to somewhat less extent in England, have graduated in the career of journalism. He has been editor and chief proprietor of the *New York Tribune* since 1872.

WE regret to see that our contemporary, the *Chefoo Daily News*, has fallen to the wayside after a short career. Receiving support from London a telegram that Miss Roosevelt had presented the Empress of Japan with a sewing machine it publishes the portentous message under the headline "Jones or Singer?"

It is expected that the Board of Education will be soon established, and Hsi Ying and Yen Hsin will be Vice-Presidents, while Huang Shao-chi, Wu Shih-mei, Lian Ting-feng and Wang Yung-tung will be secretaries and chancellors. It is also reported that Chang Po-ai and Tuan Fang will become the Presidents of the new Board.

VICEROY Yuan's administrative reforms, which are to be tried experimentally in Chihli, provide for the abolition of the posts of intendents and prefects, whose duties will be handed over to new departments. Each new department will have a treasury, a judge, and a captain superintendent of police. In the larger villages assistant magistrates and police inspectors will be stationed. The harbour of Tientshan, near Tungchow, is to be thrown open to foreign trade.

CHUN CHIN, who was serving a long sentence, had the unexpired portion of it, viz., from 8th July last to 18th December, 1906, remitted, and was granted a ticket of leave. Unfortunately for himself he utilized a portion of his leave to indulge in horsebreeding and burglary, with the result, first, that he was ordered to undergo four months' labour and six hours' exposure in the stocks, and on completion of that sentence to undergo the unexpired portion, 18 months, of his previous sentence.

THE C.P.R. steamer *Athenian*, which arrived at Kobe on 13th inst. from Vancouver, brought twenty-five American cattle, cows and bulls, to be used for breeding purposes in Japan. The animal quarantine station, Nineteen of the animals were brought over to the order of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, and they are to be sent to the Shikizakura pastures. The remainder are destined for Selmane, Aomori and Akita prefectures.

ACCORDING to a cable from San Francisco, Miss Alice Roosevelt will be received during her tour of the Orient. "What a feast it will be for the curious inspectors who will open her boxes and trunks and spread out the treasures of the Orient! Poor Miss Alice, who has been used in the past few months to being treated like a real princess, will realize that a princess in her own country is without honour. But such is the price of equality for all," concludes the "Cable."

A BAND of 33 convicts at the tubular penal colony in the Philippines concocted a plot to kill the superintendent of the colony and surprise the guards, seize the latter's uniforms and arms and then, disguised in the uniforms, board and capture one of the coast-guard cutters or any other large craft that might be available and leave the island for some place previously agreed upon. Luckily, owing to some of the loyal prisoners, the bloody plan was frustrated before it had reached a successful consummation, although the conspirators managed to secure arms and for a time had the superintendent of the colony, the people of the town and the loyal prisoners besieged and threatened with death.

THE following proclamation appears in the current issue of the *Gazette*:—By His Excellency Sir Andrew Nathan, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong, and its Dependencies, by Vice-Admiral of the same. Whereas by Section 3 of the Chinese Passenger Act, 1855, it is enacted that the said Act, among other things, shall be lawful for any Chinese Passenger Ship: Now, therefore, I, the said Matthew Nathan, under and by virtue of the powers conferred on me by the said Act, do hereby proclaim and declare that, for the purpose of the said Act, the voyage of any Chinese Passenger Ship from Hongkong to any Chinese Port of Call shall be deemed to be a voyage of thirty-four days' duration, and any such ship shall be deemed to be a Chinese Passenger Ship, this 28th day of October, 1905.

Mr. P. Jacks, assistant land officer, has been appointed a commissioner to administer oaths, and his name has been added to the official list of Justices of the Peace.

THE Ceylon Government has sent to all heads of Departments portraits of H. M. the King, with the instruction to have them framed and hung up in conspicuous places in their offices.

THE Tientsin Magistrate has issued a long proclamation prohibiting the importation of copper coins from other provinces. Chou Fu has also memorialized against the importation of any from abroad, and against any passengers being allowed to carry more than 2000.

THE suffering inhabitants of the province of Cebu have been the objects of attention at the hands of the members of the Hongkong Club, and the Filipino women of Hongkong. Of the amount subscribed P272 was donated by the women who signed the circular request for aid.

A CHINESE Club has been successfully inaugurated at Shanghai with the following officers—President, Mr. H. W. de Saumarez; Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Mr. W. B. Lockhart; Committee, Messrs. J. Menacari, J. F. Lemiere, L. Dudeney, K. Schirmer, M. de Jesus, A. E. Mose, and P. S. Sothna.

RUBBER from vines is increasingly exported from Tonquin. Vines abound in the valleys and hills inland, but the natives are for the most part ignorant of the valuable products thus lying unnoticed. This year traders are flocking thither. Ignorance will soon be a thing of the past. Tonquin exported 164,600 kilograms of rubber last year.

An action has been brought at Kobe by a junk owner against the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. to recover yen 97.50, compensation for the loss of a junk and cargo, run down by the P. M. steamer *Siberia* on January 10th last, off Wada Point. The defendants denied that the junk was showing lights at the time, and said she was lying right in the course taken by the steamer, and the *Siberia* was in no way responsible for the collision. Judgment was reserved.

CHAN Ah King, the contractor, made his fifteenth appearance before the Magistrate on Tuesday, when he stood up before Mr. Hakeland in response to an adjourned summons charging him with carrying on building operations, without having previously submitted plans therefor for the approval of the Public Works Department. When the case was called on Mr. W. T. Edwards of the P.W.D., had now submitted the necessary plans which were under consideration. His Worship—It is very refreshing to hear that of Mr. Chan. The case stands adjourned *sine die*.

In the Summary Court on Tuesday, before His Honour Mr. Justice A. G. Wise, Li Kai sued the Shing Lee firm for \$1,000 being money due on a promissory note. Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the plaintiffs and defendant, neither present nor represented. The debt was proved and judgment was given for plaintiff with costs. Mr. Beavis then claimed on behalf of the Chan Yuen firm in a suit against the defendant for the recovery of \$23,944, money due for goods sold and delivered. Plaintiff proved the debt and judgment was given for him with costs. Mr. Otto Kong-Sing next sought judgment on behalf of the Sun Hop Leung firm, against the same defendant, for the recovery of \$35,113 due for goods sold and delivered. The claim was proved by plaintiff and judgment given in his favour with costs.

ITEMS from the *Nanfengpao* show that a telegram has been dispatched to Japan recalling the Chinese students who have graduated in the police schools there for employment under the new Board of Constabulary. A scheme has been submitted to the Chinese Government for the federation of the Mongolian States as a measure against foreign aggression, but no decision has yet been arrived at—Manchuria having been formed into a province, Cheng Te-chuan is to be appointed Governor of Kirin and Shih Nieh-tse (ex-Governor of Kwangsi) Governor of Heilungkiang. A new naval command will be the Liang-shu squadron, to which Admiral Li Tsun will have the appointive appointment to command the Kwang-shu squadron. The new Commissioner to Tibet (Chang Ying-tang) has been instructed to maintain that Tibet is a subject territory and not merely a protectorate of China.

THE director of the mint at Washington has published his estimate of the production of gold and silver in the United States for the calendar year of 1904. These figures show an increase of production over the calendar year of 1903 of \$7,131,500 gold and 3,486,000 fine ounces of silver. The largest gain was by California, which increased about \$3,000,000 more than in the previous year and a larger amount than in any other State since the sixties. "This gain," the director says, "came chiefly from dredge operations and a further gain is expected during the current year and for some time to come. The California State mining bureau estimates the possible output of the dredges at \$7,000,000 a year for thirty years. Colorado shows an increase of nearly \$2,000,000 gold and 1,300,000 ounces of silver, Alaska a gain of \$700,000 in gold; Montana a gain of 2,000,000 ounces of silver; Utah a gain of 1,300,000 ounces of silver; Idaho a gain of 1,300,000 ounces of silver. Forty-eight per cent. of the silver was produced from lead ores, 26 per cent. from copper ores and the rest largely from ores which also carried gold." The total gold production was \$6,723,200, and 7,785,100 fine ounces. The total amount of gold mined was \$3,904,986 ounces, and the commercial value of the silver produced was \$33,519,938, making the total value of the two metals \$40,244,924.

At the wedding of Miss Sophie Baumann, of Stuttgart, and Lieut. Com. Edward Secrean, of H.M.S. *Triton*, at Shanghai last Saturday, the Central was most artistically decorated for the occasion. Tall arches of bamboo foliage and garlands were erected down the long nave, whilst above the flower-laden chandeliers a tall archway was arranged, from which was suspended by wide satin ribbon a basket of white exotics. High above the rails on either side of the chancel two large flags were artistically draped representing the British and the German nations. Whilst the congregation were waiting for the arrival of the bride, Mr. Mopel played a beautiful selection of music in commemoration of Lord Nelson's great victory at the battle of Trafalgar, the day being the anniversary of that history-marking event. Dr. Cross acted as groomsmen, whilst the bride was attended by two little maids, the Misses Marion and Jean Porter, who wore entry white and sailor frocks of white serge, the bows of which were fashioned with wide sailor collars of pale blue (an embroidered with white anchors). They also wore sailor caps of pale blue, encircled by a black ribbon inscribed with the name of Lieut. Com. Secrean's ship. Both were the recipients of a pretty gold brooch from the bridegroom, representing a horse shoe and a riding crop, and instead of a bouquet they carried pretty designed baskets of country blossoms and fern.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	PERCENTAGE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATIONS.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,000,000 \$5,000,000 \$250,000 }	\$1,702,728	{ £1 15/- @ exchange 1/10 = \$1.66 67/100 for first half-year 1905 }	4 1/2	{ \$905 sellers London 2 3/4 \$38 buyers }
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£3	{ \$200,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$41,768	\$2 (London 8/6 for 1905)	4 1/2	\$38 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,600,000 \$147,895 \$950,000 \$12,000 \$12,000 }	\$211,540	\$20 for 1904	6 1/2	\$330 sellers
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited	74,000	\$83.33	\$25	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 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